THE

MONTHLY

MAGAZINE;

OR,

BRITISH REGISTER.

Including

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL SUBJECTS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

ORIGINAL LETTERS AND ANECDOTES.

POETRY.

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REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSIC.

NOTICES OF ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, SPANISH, AND AMERICAN, LITERATURE.

ANALYSES OF NEW ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

ACCOUNT OF ALL NEW PATENTS.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND IMPORTATIONS.

REPORT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY.

REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE, &c.

LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.

REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, AND BOTANY.

REPORT OF THE WEATHER.

RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

MARRIAGES, DEATHS, BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, CLASSED AND ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL ORDER OF THE COUNTIES.

VOL. XXXVIII.

PART II. FOR 1814.

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J. ADLARD, Printer, 23, Bartholomew-Close, and 39, Duke-street, Smithfield.

This day was published, our usual SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, *completing our 37th Volume, and containing the interesting contents of Lewis and Clarke's Travels to the Source of the Missouri, of Clarke's Travels in Egypt and Greece, Vol. II. of Elton's Translation of the Classics, of Kirwan's Sermons, and of Maurice's Westminster Abbey; with* INDEXES, *&c. &c.*

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 258.] AUGUST 1, 1814. [1 of Vol. 38.

CONTINUATION *of the* ACCOUNT *of the recent* ERECTION *of* PUBLIC BUILDINGS *in various* PARTS *of the* BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE REGENT'S BRIDGE, IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.

AS this bridge is intended to form a permanent communication between St. James's and Westminster, we think it worthy of a place in our collection of recent buildings, independent of the temporary interest which it has created. It is constructed entirely of timber, and its fanciful architecture is so well indicated in the annexed cut, that a verbal description is unnecessary. The Chinese Tower has been raised for the purpose of splendid illumination, and we understand the excellent institution of the Gas Light Company have received an order to supply it with such a volume of gas, and such a number of orifices to the pipes, as shall produce an intensity of light equal to SIXTY THOUSAND LAMPS.

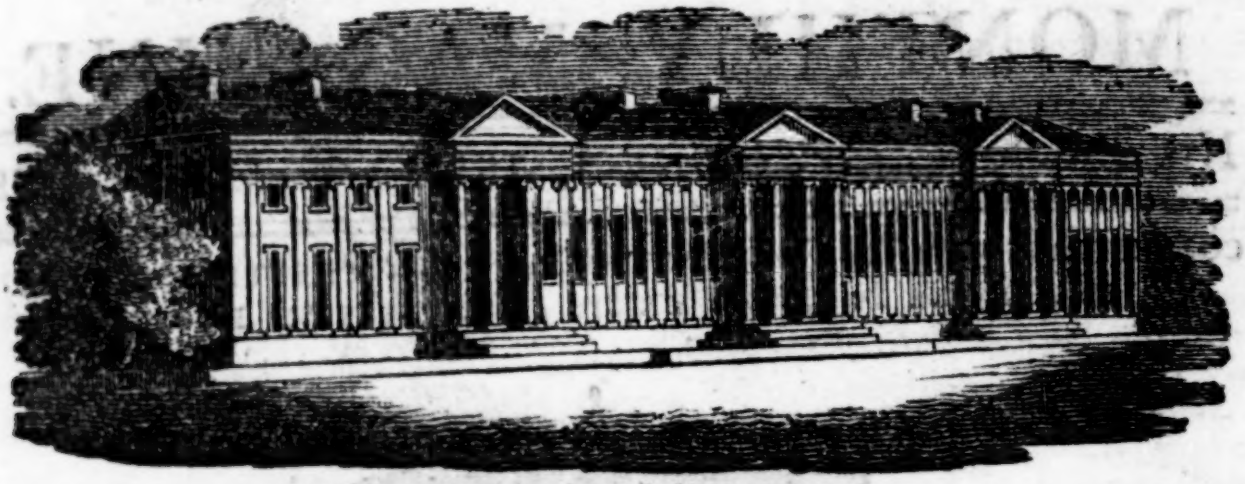
As our opinion of the causes and origin of the late war are well known, and as we do not think any of the objects proposed to be obtained, or which could by any possibility be obtained, were worth the sacrifice of so many millions of lives, and of the cost of a thousand millions sterling, or nearly the fee-simple of Great Britain, so any rejoicings, except for the termination of the horrors of war, do not appear to us to be appropriate to the circumstances.

That we may not, however, be considered as cynical at a time when a large proportion of the people think something has been justly obtained by the war worth its sacrifices, we candidly admit that we think the gunpowder which is about to be expended in these works, will be as beneficially employed as any that has been used within our remembrance; and that the few thousands about to be expended in the exhibitions in the Parks will be productive of as much good as the countless millions which, within 20 years, have been voted for purposes of human destruction. We never shall think that money ill-spent which promotes, or is intended to promote, the gratification and happiness of the people; and, unmoved by the sarcasms which have been directed against these fêtes, we zealously defend them, because, in our time, we really do not recollect a more justifiable employ-

ment of gunpowder, or a more rational expenditure of the public money!

We have not thought it necessary to introduce the grand fire-work temple in the Green Park, because it is but a temporary structure.

THE EAST INDIA COLLEGE, NEAR HERTFORD.



This building was established to provide a supply of persons duly qualified to discharge the various and important duties required from the civil servants of the Company in administering the government of India.

The college was instituted in April 1805, and the foundation stone of this building was laid on the 12th of May, 1806, at Haileybury, in the parish of Amwell, nineteen miles from London. The beauty of the building, the fineness of the situation, the salubrity of the air, and every other circumstance respecting the institution, conspire to render it as interesting an object of attention as modern times can exhibit. It is capable of accommodating above one hundred students, and about thirty on an average, or more, are drawn off annually for India.

The plan consists of a college for the reception of students who shall have completed their fifteenth year, to remain till they are eighteen, or till the Court of Directors shall send them to their respective destinations. A nomination to the college, on the part of the court, is equivalent to an immediate appointment, provided the appointment be not forfeited by the student himself. The students are instructed by courses of lectures, much on the plan pursued in the Universities.

This institution is under the direction and authority of a *Principal* and several *Professors*, who constitute the *College Council*.

Principal.—Samuel Henley, D. D. F.S.A.

Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—Rev. Bewick Bridge, B.D. F.R.S.; Rev. Chas. Webb Le Bas, B.D.

Professors of Classical and General Literature. — Rev. Edward Lewton, A.M.; Rev. Joseph Hallet Batten, A.M.

Professor of History and Political Economy.—Rev. Thomas Robert Malthus, A.M.

Professor of General Polity and the Laws of England.—Edward Christian, esq. A.M.

Professor of Arabic, Persian, and Hindústanni.—Charles Stewart, esq.

Professor of Hindú Literature, and of the History of Asia.—Alexander Hamilton, esq.

Assistants in the Oriental Department. —Moolvy Abd al Aly; Moolvy Mirza Kheleel.

Persian Writing Master.—Moonshy Ghoolam Hyder.

Visitor and Councillor in the Oriental Department. — Charles Wilkins, esq. F.R.S. L C.D.

Dean and Registrar.—Rev. W. Dealtry, B.D. and F.R.S.

Masters attached to the College.—M. de Foligny, *French;* Mr. Thomas Medland, *Drawing Master;* Mr. Henry Angelo, *Fencing.*

Besides the general superintendence of the college, it is the office of the Principal more especially to watch over the moral and religious conduct of the students; to instruct them in the principles of ethics and natural theology, and in the evidences, doctrines, and duties of revealed religion. Whilst in this respect he discharges the duty of a professor in divinity, so, in the exercise of his clerical function, he takes his turn, in conjunction with such professors as are in holy orders, to preach in the College Chapel, and, at the stated seasons, to perform the solemnities of the established church.

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The *Office of Dean*, which is held by a clerical member of the college council, by annual appointment, is to assist the Principal in the superintendence of the college.

The *lectures* of the professors are arranged under four distinct heads:

Oriental Literature.—1. Practical instruction in the rudiments of the Oriental languages, especially the Arabic, Persian, and Hindûstanni, together with the Sanscrit and Bengalee. 2. A course of lectures to illustrate the history, customs, and manners, of the people of India.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—1. A course of practical instruction, in the elements of Euclid, algebra, and trigonometry, on the most useful properties of the conic sections, the nature of logarithms, and the principles of fluxions. 2. A course of lectures on the four branches of natural philosophy; mechanics, hydrostatics, optics, and astronomy; with elementary instructions in chemistry, mineralogy, and natural history.

Classical and General Literature.—1. A course of lectures to explain the ancient writers of Rome and Greece, more particularly the historians and orators. 2. A course of lectures on the arts of reasoning and composition, and such subjects as are generally understood by the "Belles Lettres."

The English language, and the merits of its most approved writers, are prominent objects in these lectures. The students in this department are exercised in such species of composition as are appropriate to their future occupations.

Law, History, and Political Economy.—1. A course of lectures on general polity, on the laws of England, and principles of the British Constitution. 2. A course of lectures on general history, and on the history and statistics of the modern nations of Europe. 3. A course of lectures on political economy.

The whole of these lectures are of as plain and practical a nature as their different subjects will admit.

The college year is divided into two terms of forty weeks each; with a summer vacation of eight weeks, and a winter vacation of four weeks.

The principal examination extends through the last three weeks previous to the winter vacation, and is closed by a visitation of the Court of Directors, when the result of the examination is presented by the Principal in separate lists for each department of the respective merits of every student; which lists are inserted in the public records of the Company. These lists are accompanied by another, which exhibits a relative view of the conduct and proficiency of every student.

Prizes of books, gold medals, and certificates of superior merit, with other marks of academical distinction, are publicly conferred by the chairman.

It is to be observed, that every student going to India, carries with him a certificate under the college seal, attesting what his attainments have been during his academical course.

THE NEW CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN, CHICHESTER.

This chapel was begun at the instance of several neighbouring gentlemen and clergy, who, finding that a great portion of the poorer inhabitants of Chichester had no place of public worship, with praise-worthy liberality erected this edifice

fice by subscription, and have appropriated the whole of the area between the galleries as free seats for the accommodation of the poor.

This elegant building is a long octagon, eighty feet by fifty feet in the inside, and is built with stone-coloured bricks, except the porches, which are of Roman cement, in imitation of new Portland stone. The bell turret is carved of Portland stone, and is a model of the famous Choragic monument in Athens, called by travellers the *Lanthorn of Demosthenes.*

The whole of the interior is fitted up with beautiful wood, called American black-brick, varnished, which gives it an appearance between satin wood and mahogany. The organ, which is of the same wood, is placed, contrary to usual practice, at the east end of the chapel, in a recess over the altar. The architect's reason for deviating from the common practice in this instance was, that the building may be the better used for sacred music meetings. It was opened for divine service the latter end of last year. The architect was Mr. JAMES ELMES, a gentleman well known among the artists of the metropolis.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE, in your last Magazine, a paper written by Mr. Want on the cure of the Gout, by a medicine which he conceives to be the true eau medicinale. It certainly is a creditable effort in any gentleman to endeavour to discover of what a secret medicine, of acknowledged usefulness and powers, consists; as the public ought to have more real confidence in a medicine whose properties are known, and which the regular faculty can recommend, than in one which has not acquired such a sanction. But if it should happen that this secret medicine, whatever it may be, should be proved to possess no greater efficacy than many known remedies, then the real value of the discovery is much diminished, and it becomes a mere matter of curiosity. I consider the discovery of the composition of the French nostrum, at the present time, exactly in this point of view, because I am confident that we possess a numerous class of medicines which are as equally capable of subduing a paroxysm of gout as the eau medicinale. I much doubt, however, whether Mr. Want has arrived at the discovery of this last medicine, though I am far from concluding that his paper is devoid of interest on that account; for I am fully convinced that he has announced a medicine which is capable of effecting all he has stated. The value of Mr. Want's communication, I judge, consists in announcing the cure of forty patients in the gout by a known medicine, and by exciting an action * which has been before stated to be capable of subduing the paroxyms of this disorder. It also announces the use of a drug which has not been of late employed for that purpose, if it ever was at any time; but the latter, in my opinion, is by no means so important to establish as the result of the practice. This remedy is announced by Mr. Want with a great degree of candour; and, though it may be as eligible as the eau medicinale, I judge it not to be one so generally applicable as might be wished. It may be that the drug called hermodactyl by Trallian may happen to be a very different one to that which we have used under that name †; and, as he appears to ascribe to it a more powerful cathartic operation than we find in the modern hermodactyl, Mr. Want's medi-

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* This case shews decidedly that a regular fit of the gout may be rapidly cured by exciting the intestines to powerful action, and that this desirable object may be accomplished by the aid of known remedies. *Vide* Tracts on Delirium Tremens, Gout, &c. by Thomas Sutton, M. D. page 206, bottom of the page.

To subdue a paroxysm of the gout, it must be observed that the operation (of cathartics) should be powerful; and, although we may not be able to shew the exact reason of this, it must be kept in mind that attention to this point is the material circumstance to be relied upon for complete success in subduing the paroxysms of gout. *Idem*, p. 208, bottom of the page.

† Alston considers this to be the case. (*Vide* Alston's Materia Medica, article Hermodactylus.) But as it is very evident that the colchicum autumnale could not be the hermadactyl of Turner, as his prescription directs fifteen grains at a dose, with equal parts of other purgatives, (*vide* Allen's Synopsis Medicinæ, art. Gout;) and Stœrck, who paid much attention to the operation of colchicum autumnale, states, that a quantity of less than a grain, wrapped up in crumbs of bread, and taken internally, produced alarming symptoms. A strong infusion of the linum catharticum, or purging flax, has been used by several persons in this neighbourhood, in gout, with success. This medicine produces very copious actions on the bowels.

cine

cine may therefore come nearer in effect to the drug used by Trallian. But this neither proves that the colchicum autumnale is the hermodactylus of Trallian, nor that the eau medicinale is prepared from this drug. We indeed find, that he recommends scammony to be occasionally added to his medicine, in order to obtain a complete evacuation of the bowels, as may be seen by Mr. Want's quotation, which one might presume it would not need if the hermodactyl of Trallian was the real colchicum autumnale.

Several years ago I recommended a preparation of elatorium and opium to imitate the operation of the eau medicinale, and it was not only found to be equally effectual, but to operate in the same precise manner. A gentleman to whom I prescribed this medicine, in the dose of two grains to sixty drops of laudanum, and who had frequently taken the eau medicinale, told me that the sensations excited in him were precisely the same as those occasioned by the French nostrum. But the object that always seemed of the most importance to me on this subject, was not what the French medicine consisted of, so much as by what operations it produced its salutary effects. These appeared to me to be effected, in the most material and most permanent degree, by a powerful action on the bowels, although it certainly more immediately allays the violence of pain by its anodyne quality. Having come to this conclusion, if accurate, we have laid open to us a numerous class of medicines, which may effect equally beneficial purposes. This I have stated in my Tract on Gout; and I never, in curing an ordinary paroxysm of this disease in a healthy subject, think so much of the sort of purgative it is necessary to give, as of the doses which will induce the quantum of operation I wish to arrive at.

By keeping this in view, Epsom salts, aloëtic purgatives, calomel joined with other purgatives, jalap, gamboge, and other cathartics, given in such doses as to produce a powerful action on the intestines, may each accomplish all that is necessary, which, when this has been effected, may be followed by an anodyne at night; and these proceedings have caused as much benefit as I have ever heard the eau medicinale was capable of doing. The enquiry, therefore, having assumed this form, we are able to select from a large class of purgative medicines what may appear to be the most eligible for the various conditions of the disease and of constitution, and be able to attend to those idiosyncrasies that we occasionally meet with in persons under this disorder.

Thus far I can aver in the cure of gout, or an attempt to ameliorate the symptoms, that there is no state, short of that in which death appears to be quickly approaching, in which something may not be beneficially done by a prudent use of purgatives, and by having the whole class of them thrown open for selection. But if, on the contrary, the proper virtues of purgatives for the cure of gout can only be supposed to reside in such as the French medicine, or in such drugs as the colchicum autumnale, or as the elaterium, or as hellebore, then we should find numerous instances in which we would rather allow nature to take her course, than endeavour to controul the gout by medicines which might promote a very powerful effect on feeble constitutions, on irritable stomachs, and on other conditions in respect to age, disease, habit, &c.

By the proper use of purgative medicines in numerous instances of gout, I have seen the paroxysms of this disease overcome in the short space of a few hours, and the entire restoration of the limb affected to follow in a few days: in others, where all this benefit could not be expected to ensue, I have observed the pain to be quickly subdued, and the patient to return to a better state of limbs than before the attack of the disease. In only one instance have I found the powers of purgatives to subdue a paroxysm of gout, and a perfect restoration not to follow, where it might have been expected. This case was also as little benefitted by the eau medicinale. The patient had, however, the satisfaction to find an increase of healthful feelings; by pursuing the plan laid down in my Tract on Gout, though the paroxysms, although ameliorated, continued to return. It is too early yet to judge how far the plan laid down for this patient may be wanting in ultimate success. We ought not, however, to be discouraged by a few cases not suffering all the controul that appears to be capable of being effected in a great majority; nor ought those to detract much from the important views in which the cure of gout has of late years been placed; nor should the benefit capable of being attained by many be disregarded, because it cannot be extended to all. In the case alluded to, there are circumstances

stances which evidently separate it from the ordinary and concurring symptoms of the gout, though, on a superficial view of the disease, it would be difficult to consider it to belong to any other species of disorder. These are some of the reflexions which arise to my mind from a perusal of Mr. Want's paper, which you have rightly considered to be well entitled to every consideration; and as you may wish to enlarge the stock of knowledge to the public respecting the cure of gout, it may be possible you may find something in this communication not unworthy to be inserted in a work of such extensive circulation as the Monthly Magazine: if so, it is very much at your service; and am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

THOMAS SUTTON, M.D.

Croom's Hill, Greenwich,
July 4th, 1814.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HINTS *regarding the* USE *of* COFFEE, *as a* BEVERAGE, *and on the* ART *of* MAKING IT.

AMONGST the various articles of foreign growth, which custom has introduced into general use in Europe coffee is one of the most valuable. It was first known in England about the year 1652. An infusion of it, if not made too strong, is a wholesome beverage, and much cheaper than the finer sorts of tea. As it enlivens the spirits, and quickens the fancy and the memory, it is thence a favourite liquor with poets, philosophers, and statesmen. When taken to assist digestion, it should immediately follow the meal, and not be mixed with any other substance excepting brown sugar or sugar-candy; but, when used as an article of diet, more especially by sedentary or delicate people, it should be mixed with a large proportion of boiled milk. The milk should always be warm when mixed with hot coffee. It is said to possess one valuable quality, that of counteracting the effects of narcotics; and hence it is used by the Turks with much propriety, in abating the influence of the inordinate quantities of opium they are accustomed to swallow. It may be used with great advantage to obviate the unpleasant effects of cold, wet, and fatigue, (for instance, if drank before taking a long ride in cold and damp weather); and for that purpose it has been found more cordial than spirits, in any of the forms in which they are commonly used. It does not, however, agree with all constitutions, and ought not to be taken to excess.

The best coffee is still imported from Mocha. It is said to owe much of its superior quality to its being kept long. Attention to the following circumstances is likewise necessary:—1. The plant should be grown in a dry situation and climate; 2. The berries ought to be thoroughly ripe before they are gathered; 3. They ought to be well dried in the sun; and 4. Kept at a distance from any substance (as spirits, spices, dried fish, &c.) by which the taste and flavour of the berry may be injured.

To drink coffee *in perfection*, it should be made from the best Mocha berries, carefully roasted, and after cooling for a few minutes, reduced to powder, and immediately infused; the tincture will then be of a superior description. But for common use, the coffee of our own plantations is in general of very good quality, and the following mode of preparing it may be adopted.

1. The berries should be carefully roasted, by a gradual application of heat, scorching, but not burning, them. They are commonly overdone.

2. Grinding the coffee has been found preferable to pounding, because the latter process is thought to press out, and to leave on the sides of the mortar, some of the richer oily substances, which are not lost by grinding.

3. A filtrating tin or silver pot, with double sides, between which hot water must be poured, to prevent the coffee from cooling, as practised in Germany, is the best machine to be used. Simple infusion in this implement, with boiling water, is all that is required to make a cup of good coffee; and the use of isinglass, the white of eggs, &c. to fine the liquor, is quite unnecessary. By this means, also, coffee is made quicker than tea. Formerly, the usual mode of making coffee on the continent was, after roasting and grinding it, to boil it up in an earthen pot before the fire; then to let it stand a sufficient time for the precipitation of the coarser particles (for which purpose either a few drops of cold water, or a small piece of sugar, or, as in Bavaria and Austria, a small bit of the dried bladder of a fish called Hausen was added); and when thought sufficiently cleared, it was strained and served up. It is now, however, ascertained, that the taste and flavour of coffee made by filtration is far superior, because the water has only time to imbibe the lightest

more

more spirituous particles, whilst by boiling the grossest are called into action, and mix with the others: not to dwell on the difficulty and length of time necessary for clearing the coffee after the process of boiling.

4. In England, too little of the powder of the berry is commonly given. It requires about one small cup of coffee-powder to make four cups of tincture for the table. This is at the rate of about an ounce of good powder to four common coffee-cups. When the powder is put in the bag, as many cups of boiling water is poured over it as may be wanted, and if the quantity wanted is very small, so that after it is filtrated it does not reach the lower end of the bag, the liquor must be poured back three or four times, till it has acquired the necessary strength. The refuse coffee should be thrown away, though many people abroad boil the dregs over again, and preserve the water for the next occasion, when being strained and boiled again before the fire, it is thrown over the fresh powder. This plan, however, gives the beverage a coarser taste.

By following these plain directions, it is to be hoped that a wholesome and valuable production of our own colonies will come into more general use; and that foreigners will no longer have any ground to assert, that they very rarely meet with a cup of tolerable coffee in England. JOHN SINCLAIR.

London, 11th July, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me, through the Monthly Magazine, to refer your readers to an able work called "Examen: or an Enquiry into the Credit and Veracity of a pretended Complete History, &c. by the Hon. Roger North, esq. published Anno 1740;" and which, in my humble judgment, answers to the design of vindicating the honor of the late King Charles the Second, and his happy reign, from the intended aspersions of those and subsequent times.

Mr. Beck and the "Old Liveryman" will pardon me, but I do not look for their conversion. They do not desire to, nor would they, I am fearful, for the sake even of truth and justice, recal their sentiments; in the matter of which the "Liveryman" has shewn a cloven foot to. Dr. Burnet was an honor to the times in which he lived: his memory will ever be revered by the *true* supporter of the Church of England; but he was not infallible. And I must further be permitted to question "Our Liveryman's" deference to the authority of the Lord Bishop Burnet and the Earl of Clarendon, on the plea either of respect for our spiritual representation, or the *hereditary consequence of England*.

CHARLES ALDRICH.

Stradbrook, June 17, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a valuable hint may proceed from a very obscure correspondent, I shall not allow diffidence to suppress ideas that may be improved for advancing the interests of humanity. The numerous opulent and beneficent advocates of African emancipation, may perhaps accelerate their philanthropic undertaking, in the purchase of a West India property, to be cultivated by free people. By calling in the aid of mechanic powers, and of horses, oxen, and mules, the toil of slaves may be superceded; and white settlers might perform the operations necessarily depending on human labor. By mixing free negroes with those settlers, the African race would be gradually assimilated to habits of voluntary diligence and civilization; and the success of such a mode of management must go further to remove prejudices against them, than all the arguments of oratorical truth. There are at this time many soldiers and their families out of employment, who would probably embrace a liberal offer to go as work-people to the West Indies; and, among these, there are doubtless mechanics and artisans, whose capacity would deserve encouragement, and the private character of each could be known by applying to their late officers. The preceding remarks are equally adapted to France and her colonies. The French are a people so ingenious, so prompt in resources, so addicted to splendid experiments, that they might be induced to engage in a project which would form a new æra in West Indian polity, and reflect immortal honor upon the Gallic name. Before they make extensive arrangements for occupying the newly-restored island with slaves, this system would have the best chance of consideration. Could the traffic in rational victims be abolished, the Christian slaves on the coast of Barbary delivered, and the predatory government of the African States reformed, the sum of terrestrial misery would undergo a blessed diminution. But we

are not to expect the miraculous interposition of Divine Providence. Let us employ the human means within our reach, and offer fervent supplication to the Supreme Ruler to prosper our benevolence.

A gentleman whose talents, energy, and perseverance, have been conspicuous in an arduous profession, has been solicited to avail himself of his present situation near the northern shores of Africa, to ascertain the number and condition of the Christian slaves, now in bondage with the Infidels.

On the subject of the Excise laws, a letter has appeared in the Inverness Journal, and another will be inserted in the next number of that paper. It is hoped the simple expedient there recommended, or some preferable scheme, may be immediately carried into effect, for encouraging agriculture, and suppressing illegal distillation. Farming societies ought to imitate the attention of corporate bodies to their own interests. They should enter into correspondence, and, having agreed on the measures best calculated for their relief in the present emergency, they would do well, with the concurrence of the landed proprietors, to petition government for such support as may be granted consistently with the rights of other orders in society.

The writer of this article is too humble to be of any party; and, if possessed of influence, would anxiously employ it to soften the asperities on all sides. Differences in sentiment will take place; but let a Christian spirit prevail over the ebullitions of individual feeling. T. N. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT appears by the late reports of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the present total revenue of Great Britain, derived from both peace and war taxes, is 62,956,000l. and that, of this total, the WAR taxes are 23,797,000l.; consequently the old PEACE taxes amount to 39,159,000l.

Such are the revenues: the expenditure consists of two items, about 40 millions for the interest and redemption of the public debt, (i.e. rather more than the PEACE taxes) and the COST of the PEACE ESTABLISHMENT, which some estimate at 50, and others at 56 millions, or from 30 to 36 millions more than the WAR TAXES.

Yet there are people who gravely debate on the prospect of getting rid of the property tax, which produces 14,317,000l. of the 23,797,000l. of WAR TAXES! But of course, instead of taking off those taxes, their amount must either be raised to the full cost of the Peace Establishment, i. e. to 50 or 56 millions, or the deficiency must be supplied by annual loans of at least 30 millions!

To undertand this no skill is requisite beyond the rule of simple addition in arithmetic, and the conclusion is as certain as that 2 and 2 make 4; yet, in and out of Parliament, we hear the immediate diminution of taxes described as one of "the *splendid* results of this *glorious* war."

How are such degradations of intellect to be accounted for?

PHILO-VERITATIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. JARROLD has published an excellent paper in your Magazine for July, on the means of diminishing the labour of horses in the transport of burthens. He however complains, without reason, that the attention of the legislature had not been turned to this important subject before the date of his essay. He will find the subject amply discussed in the Reports of the Committee of the House of Commons in the year 1808, in which the advantage of springs to carriages of all sorts is demonstrated. The subject has also been discussed in a paper published by Mr. Edgeworth, in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, in the year 1788, which has been copied in several literary journals. Mr. Edgeworth also published in June 1813, a book "On the Construction of Roads and Carriages," which contains a complete abstract of all that has been laid before the House of Commons upon these subjects, all that he could find in former writers, and all that he could learn from the experience of many years. In this book there is described a method of determining the ease or difficulty of draft in carriages, in a manner free from all uncertainty; so that nothing is wanting to ascertain the value of the construction of any carriage, but to try it in this manner against another with which it is put in competition.

If Dr. Jarrold thinks it worth his while to send for this book to Messrs. Johnson and Co. St. Paul's Church-yard, it will be delivered to him.

Edgeworth's-town, Ireland, July 12, 1814. R. L. E.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A FEW weeks ago I transmitted you a statement of an agricultural experiment made by my friend Mr. John Bower, of Hunslet; tending to shew the practical advantages to be derived from the combustion of soil, in part, or in whole; to which, permit me now to add, that vegetation upon it this spring seems to promise again the same luxuriance as before: and it is curious to observe, that while all the rest of the field seems dry and almost parched at the surface, this burnt earth seems as though it had just been watered.

This by the bye.—My principal object in this address, is to turn the attention of chemico-medical philosophers, (and it is astonishing that all medical gentlemen do not study chemistry, but I have seen prescriptions which very evidently declare they do not.) I say, I beg leave to mention a few facts for their consideration, and should be gratified by some attempt at an explanation of them. My own inability to do it I most readily own.

Perusing the contents of an old Methodist Magazine a few days ago, I met with the following curious account. A Mr. Rodda, a preacher in that respectable body, and whose veracity I cannot for a moment doubt, relates that his wife had been long ill of a deep decline or consumption, and had tried the best medical aid in vain, and was perfectly and speedily restored by cutting up a sod of green-sward, and breathing into the hole every morning for a quarter of an hour. At the first glance I concluded it to have been a case, where nature performed a cure, which had been erroneously ascribed to the efficacy of the earthy influence: but the fact, upon a second thought, recalled to my mind some other curious and rather corresponding observations that I had formerly made, or of which I had most indubitable accounts, and which induced me to submit them to your readers.

I remember one summer, a poor man had a flitch of bacon badly cured, and completely tainted, so as to be unfit to eat. An old man, his neighbour, offered to inform him of a certain method of recovering it, if he would give him a pound or two of it for the secret. He did so, and the old man ordered him to bury it in some fresh earth for a few weeks. The poor man did so, and the result was, that the taint was gone and the flitch become perfectly sweet and good. Indeed, they made the earth their storehouse for it, and kept cutting pieces off from it all the summer, as needed, and it continued sweet to the last. Besides, the same person since assured me, that he had often recovered tainted meat afterwards in the same way, by interment in the garden.

Another fact that I would communicate, is, that plumbers, and other mechanics in the lower classes of society, when any of their fellows have been descending into wells or pits, and have been rendered apparently lifeless, by what they call *the black damp*—carbonic acid gas—always dig up a sod of grass, and put the person's face downwards into the hole; and, I understand, with really or supposedly good effect. A case of this kind occurred lately in this neighbourhood, when a plumber recovered, under this treatment, even after remaining for some time apparently dead at the bottom of the well immersed in gas, before he could be got up.

To this I would also add—that, when a boy, the barbarous practice of throwing at cocks was much in vogue in my native village, especially at Shrovetide. Often the stick broke the neck of the ill-fated bird, and laid him for dead. The monsters, however, soon recalled and recovered him to undergo fresh torments—they pulled his neck in, as they expressed it, and then cut up a sod, and there inserted his beak, till he came to life again, which was commonly within a quarter of an hour.

To these facts, I wish to add, that the following of a plough has long been deemed by some an effectual expedient in declines and consumptions.

That the earth (fresh loamy mould) possesses antiseptic powers, as in the case of the flitch of bacon, I have no scruple to believe; but the cause I cannot comprehend: however, I should hope, that some of your readers will be induced to try the experiment in different parts, and report the results. If there can be any mean devised that can reach ulcers in the lungs, I shall rejoice. While I live, I wish to do good; but am well convinced, that, as the world is constituted, it is much easier to do evil—much easier it is to burn a city, than to build a house.

Leeds, May 18, 1814. J. KIDSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF any of your readers possess a copy of POTTER'S ARITHMETICAL TABLES, printed about thirty years since

in a thin quarto, and now out of print, I shall be essentially served if he will favour me with the loan of it through your publisher, at No. 1, Paternoster-row.

Isington. X. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ABOUT two years since I was applied to by a friend for attaining the same object your Maltese correspondent is in quest of; and, after repeated trials and experiments, I found the most effectual preventive for those destructive insects, is to moisten the tow or cotton with which the preparations are stuffed, with a strong solution of nitre and muriate of ammonia in water, and to introduce amongst the feathers some powdered euphorbium; it will be requisite in applying the latter to beware of its getting into the nose, as its stimulating effects on that organ is not the most agreeable; since the above has been used the preparations are in as fine a state of preservation as when first done. It ought to be generally understood that dampness in a great measure contributes to the destruction, and facilitates the decay, of this part of the naturalist's cabinet.

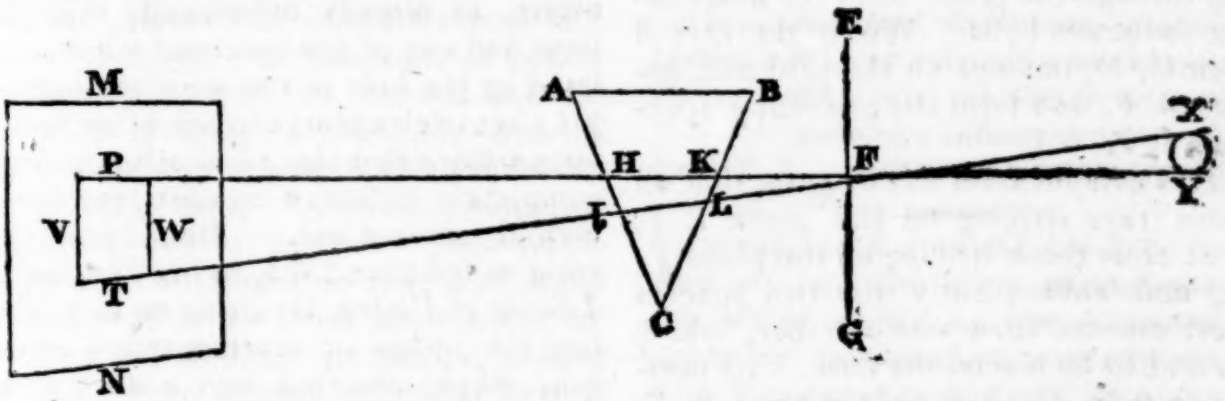
Harwich, May 18, 1814. J. DECK.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXPERIMENTS *to prove that the* SPECTRUM *is not an* IMAGE *of the* SUN, *as* NEWTON *endeavoured to demonstrate in the* 3*rd* EXPERIMENT *of his* OPTICS, *p.* 21, *but an* IMAGE *or* REPRESENTATION *of the* HOLE *in his* WINDOW SHUTTER; *and also that* YELLOW RAYS *are the most* REFRANGIBLE, *and* BLUE *the least.*

IN further confirmation of the opinion advanced in my last paper, that the seven, or rather four, prismatic colours, are fringes of reflected light, carried through the prism, and decomposed according to their different refrangibilities, I made the following experiment. Having darkened the room, and admitted a sun-beam through a hole in the window-shutter, one inch in diameter, I placed a prism immediately behind it, and in such a position as to pass the rays through the lower refracting angle, which was 62 degrees. I now perceived the hole, not the sun, as Newton conceived, to be represented in beautiful and vivid colours on the opposite wall; for, on intercepting the spectrum, by receiving it on a sheet of white paper, and on gradually bringing it up immediately behind the prism, I perceived the hole in the window-shutter represented in exactly the same manner it would have been had I looked at it through my prism, the lower edge of the circumference was fringed with red and yellow rays, the upper with blue, whilst pencils of white and undecomposed light passed through the centre. On removing the paper a little distance from the prism, this white light became tinged with those reflected fringes, the yellow mixing with the blue-formed green. On measuring the diameter of the image and the hole I found them nearly to correspond, makeing some allowance for refrangibility. If I passed the beam through a triangular aperture, the image immediately behind the prism was likewise triangular. Indeed Sir Isaac Newton, with a surprising degree of inconsistency, acknowledged that the shape of the spectrum depended on the shape of the aperture, and yet he set about mathematically demonstrating that the diameter of what he calls the solar image, answered to that of the sun. Page 23, he says, "For the image was eighteen feet and an half distant from the prism, and at this distance that breath, if diminished by the diameter of the hole in the window-shutter, that is by a quarter of an inch, subtended an angle at the prism of about half a degree, which is the sun's apparent diameter." And again at p. 60 he says, "Instead of this parallelogram hole may be substituted a triangular one of equal sides, whose base, for instance, is about the tenth part of an inch, and its height an inch or more; for, by this means, if the axis of the prism be parallel to the perpendicular of the triangle, the image P. T, in figure 25, will now be formed of equicrural triangles, *a*, *g*, *b*, *h*, *c*, *i*, *d*, *k*, *e*, *l*, *f*, *m*, &c. and innumerable other intermediate ones answering to the triangular hole in shape and bigness, and lying one after another in a continual series between two parallel lines, *a*, *f*, and *g*, *m*." It signified little to this great mathematician whether the images were triangular, circular, oblong, or rhomboidal, he could equally well, with the aid of a little refrangibility, make them representations of the sun! To shew his apparent accuracy I think it necessary to transcribe the following illustration, p. 25: "For let E, G, (figure 13) represent the window shut; F, the hole made therein, through which a beam of the sun's light was transmitted into the darkened chamber; and A, B, C, a triangular imaginary plane, whereby the prism is feigned to be cut transversely through the middle of the light; or, if you please, let A, B, C, represent the prism itself

itself, looking directly towards the spectator's eye with its nearer end; and let *X*, Y, be the sun; M, N, the paper upon which the solar image or spectrum is cast; and P, T, the image itself, whose sides towards V and W are rectilinear and parallel, and ends towards P and T, semicircular. Y, K, H, P, and X, L, J, T, are two rays, the first of which comes from the lower part of the sun, to the higher part of the image, and is refracted in the prism at K and H, and the latter comes from the higher part of the sun to the lower part of the image, and is refracted at L and J, since the refractions on both sides the prism are equal to one another, that is the refraction at K equal to the refraction at J, and the refraction at L equal to the refraction at H; so that the refractions of the incident rays at K and L taken together are equal to the refractions of the emergent rays at H and J, taken together; it follows, by adding equal things to equal things, that the refractions at K and H, taken together, are equal to the refractions at J and L taken together; and therefore the two rays being equally refracted have the same inclination to one another after refraction which they had before; that is, the inclination of half a degree answering to the sun's diameter; for so great was the inclination of the rays to one another before refraction. So then the length of the image P, T, would, by the rule of vulgar optics, subtend an angle of half a degree at the prism, and by consequence be equal to the breath V W, and therefore the image would be round. Thus it would be were the two rays X, L, J, T, and Y, K, H, P, and all the rest which form the image P, W, T, V, alike refrangible. And therefore, seeing by experience it is found that the image is not round, but about five times longer than broad, the rays which, going to the upper end, P, of the image, suffer the greatest refraction, must be more refrangible than those which go to the lower end T, unless the inequality of refraction be casual."

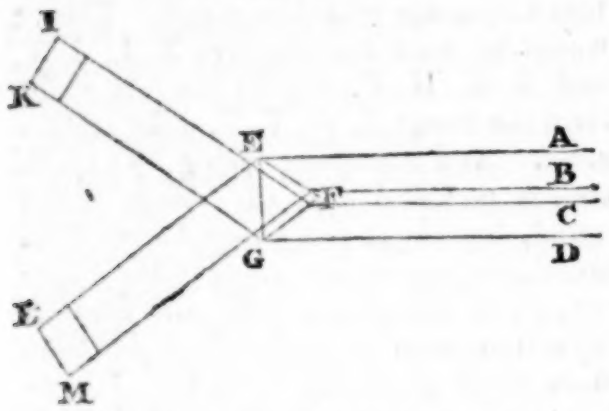


It is evident from the entire of this passage, and also from an examination of the 13th figure, which I have drawn from his Optics, that Newton supposed the rays of light coming from the upper and lower part of the sun's disk, crossed one another at F, the hole in his window-shutters, and then, passing through the prism, emerged at a diverging angle, and, continuing to diverge, formed an inverted image of the sun on the opposite wall. Can we suppose that this great philosopher was not aware of the fact that rays of light sent from any luminous body, and passing through a refracting medium, such as the prism, can never form an inverted image without coming to a focus after emergence. It signified nothing that the rays crossed before they entered the prism, had they crossed five hundred times previous to incidence it would not in the least have influenced their emergent course. If we decompose light at an open window, although the rays cannot have crossed before they enter the prism, still a spectrum is formed on the opposite wall. After the solar rays emerge from a pane of window-glass, whose surfaces are parallel, is an image of the sun ever formed? Never, because they are not converged; but, if a circular or oblong hole be cut in the window-shutter, the rays pass through and form an image or representation of the hole, not the sun on the opposite wall. However, as the spectrum has universally been esteemed an image of the sun by mathematicians, I hope my readers will excuse a few more remarks on this subject. The difference between a triangular glass prism and a convex or burning lens, is very great; in the latter the rays of light, after passing through, converge from all points of the circumference towards a focus, where they cross, and then diverge at a similar angle, as in the following illustration:

A, B, rays of light, which impinge on the lens C, and being refracted converge

to

to the focus F, where they cross and diverge to D and E. Before the rays of light arrive at the focal point, no image of the luminous object is ever formed, and after they cross the inverted image encreases in size in proportion to the divergence of the rays. The prism, on the other hand, forms no external focus, the rays of light cross in the body of the glass, and diverge from the angle of emergence, as in the following diagram.*



A, B, C, D, rays of light; A, B, impinge on the prismatic angles E, F, and, passing through the glass, form the descending spectrum L, M. Whilst the rays of light C, D, impinge on the prismatic angles G, F, and form the ascending spectrum I, K.

It is evident from this diagram that all those rays striking on the plane E F, must cross those striking on the plane F, G, and consequently the two spectra must diverge from one another, which we find to be always the case. By pasting a strip of paper on the plane E, F, we intercept the descending spectrum, and by pasting a strip of paper on the plane F, G, we intercept the ascending spectrum. On reading Newton's Optics from page 7 to page 9, we must see that he conceived the prism to act like a convex lens. Mr. Leslie, of Edinburgh, an able mathematician and accurate experimenter, has been led into the same mistake when he says, "What is the eye itself but a compound prism?† In Dioptrics a prism is always triangular, and has no likeness whatsoever to a convex lens, except the property of decomposing light into the three primary colours, the transparent cornea, the aqueous humour, and the crystal line, are so many convexo-convex lenses. If they acted like a prism the rays of light would diverge, instead of converging to a focus. This last diagram accurately represents the formation of two spectra when light is decomposed at an open window. If one spectrum, as Sir Isaac Newton conceived, represented one sun, consequently two spectra represents two suns, and we would have two suns to illuminate the world. In all his experiments he took care to pass the beam of light through only one plane of his prism, and therefore formed only one spectrum, for, had he placed the instrument in such a position behind the hole in his window shutter as diametrically to bisect the beam with a prismatic angle, he would have passed the rays through the two planes, and formed two spectra. Indeed he could not have turned the instrument repeatedly on its axis, as he represents, without accidentally producing this effect. But he either did not notice the phenomenon, or did not esteem it of any consequence.

Although Sir Isaac Newton was fully aware, as already mentioned, that the form and size of the spectrum were regulated by the hole in the window-shutter, yet after twelve years consideration he did not perceive that this circumstance alone completely militated against his experimental deductions. Maurolycus, so early as the year 1575, in his *Treatise de Lumine et Umbra*, lays it down as a fact, that the image or representation of the sun, when admitted into a dark room through a triangular hole in the window-shutter, is round, and if it were otherwise it is evident that the images of objects delineated on the seat of vision would be different, according to the different pupillary forms and sizes. To man the sun would appear round, to an ox transversely oblong, to a frog rhomboidal, and to the cuttle-fish it would appear the shape of a kidney-bean; therefore as the spectrum was regulated by the form of the hole in the window-shutter, it could not be the image of the sun, for, although we might believe that the sun stands still, it would be difficult to persuade us that it is triangular. I shall take leave of this part of the subject by a simple and conclusive experiment. Let the reader place a good prism (that is one without veins or bubbles*) at an open window, let the instrument be turned on

* It is a curious fact that, if light be decomposed behind a small hole in the window shutter, the rays diverge after emergence; whereas, if light be decomposed at the open window, they converge and form a spectrum, less in breadth than the glass prism.

† Nicholson's Journal, 4to p. 250.

* If the transparent prism has veins or bubbles, it becomes a reflecting medium, and forms fringes; Sir Isaac Newton supposed they scattered the light. A cracked pane of glass produces the same effect.

its

its axis, until two of the prismatic planes are at obtuse angles with the solar rays, for I am led to believe, from some experiments to be related hereafter, that light is not decomposed unless at angles from 120 to 170. A strip of black or blue paper, in which three small apertures are cut, the first circular, the second triangular, and the third oblong, is to be pasted on the upper plane so as to cover its entire surface; on receiving these three spectra at about a foot distance from the prism, we find them to answer accurately to the size and shape of the three different holes, and fringed round with reflected lights. Would the Newtonian advocates contend, that these were three different images of the sun, represented in one and the same glass.

Aware that my opinions and experiments on light are novel and contrary to those generally received, I claim a liberal and unprejudiced investigation, and shall now enter on the second part of this paper, promising a hope that much allowance might be made for the imperfection of mere outlines for a future treatise; the avocations of an arduous profession obliging me oftentimes to commit my thoughts to paper more hastily than I otherwise would, and likewise to submit to interruptions inimical to mental abstraction. Newton lays it down as an axiom, "That lights which differ in colour, differ also in degrees of refrangibility." So far every person in the least acquainted with even the elements of natural philosophy must agree; but, when he proceeds to say that blue rays are more refrangible than red, I must entirely differ, "To shew (says this philosopher, in the 16th page of his Optics,) that blue rays are more refrangible than red, I took a black oblong stiff paper, terminated by parallel sides, and with a perpendicular right line drawn across from one side to the other, distinguished it into two equal parts; one of these parts I painted with a red colour, and the other with a blue, the paper was very black, and the colours intense and thickly laid on, that the phenomenon might be more conspicuous. This paper I viewed through a prism of solid glass, whose two sides through which the light passed to the eye were plain and well polished, and contained an angle of about 60 degrees, which angle I call the refracting angle of the prism. And whilst I viewed it, I held it and the prism before a window, in such a manner that the sides of the paper were parallel to the prism, and both those sides and the prism were parallel to the horizon, and the cross line was also parallel to it; and that the light which fell from the window upon the paper, made an angle with the paper equal to that angle which was made with the same paper by the light reflected from it to the eye. Beyond the prism was the wall of the chamber, under the window covered over with black cloth, and the cloth was involved in darkness, that no light might be reflected from thence, which in passing by the edges of the paper to the eye might mingle itself with the light of the paper, and obscure the phenomenon thereof. These things being thus ordered, I found that, if the refracting angle of the prism be turned upwards, so that the paper may seem to be lifted upwards by the refraction, its blue half will be lifted higher by the refraction than its red half. But, if the refracting angle of the prism be turned downwards, so that the paper may seem to be carried lower by the refraction, its blue half will be carried something lower thereby than its red half. Wherefore in both cases the light which comes from the blue half of the paper, through the prism to the eye, does in like circumstances suffer a greater refraction than the light which comes from the red half, and by consequence is more refrangible." I would ask, if the refracting angle of the prism had brought down the red half of the paper, suppose two inches, might not the blue half appear to have risen the same distance? Optical deceptions are so very frequent that the greatest accuracy is necessary in experiments on light. If we place a red and a blue painted card against a wall, parallel to the horizon, and lower the red two inches, I defy the most discerning eye to ascertain which the effect had been produced by elevating the blue, or by depressing the red. However, to establish the fact that red and yellow rays are more refrangible than blue, I made the following experiments.

Experiment 1.—Having drawn two parallel lines about one inch in breadth, the one blue, the other red, on a sheet of white paper, I pasted it against a well-illuminated wall, immediately opposite a large window. An assistant placed his finger on a line with the blue, which had been drawn below the red. On applying my prism, and looking through the lower refracting angle at about the distance of eight feet, I perceived that all the red rays had fallen below the blue, which appeared on a line with the assistant's finger. Thus the red rays, instead of being above his finger, as they appeared

appeared with the naked eye, were considerably below it, or in other words, the lines appeared inverted, shewing, in a satisfactory manner, that red rays are more refrangible than blue; if I looked at the same paper through the upper refracting angle of my prism, the red line rose above the blue.

Experiment 2.—Having cut a circular hole, about six inches diameter in a sheet of paper, and having pasted it against a pane of glass at the window, looking at it through my prism at about eight feet distance, I perceived a fringe of red and yellow rays, as if hanging from the upper part of the circumference, and a fringe of blue at the lower; on gradually receding from the window, the red and yellow, being more refrangible than the blue, came down by degrees so as to occupy more than three-fourths of the circle, whilst the blue rays scarcely rose at all. This simple and conclusive experiment, which we must suppose to have been familiar to Sir Isaac Newton, as he often looked through his prism at different-sized orifices in his window shutter, should have convinced him of the fallacy of his conclusions; for, if we draw a perpendicular line through the centre of the circle, those rays most converging to that line, must be the most refrangible.

Experiment 3. Having pasted a piece of black paper, four inches square, on the window, and two similar pieces on a line with its lower edge, as thus represented

| 1 |

| 2 | | 3 |

; on applying my prism, I found that the fringe of reflected red and yellow, pendent from the south of No. 1, was brought down by the lower refracting angle four or five inches, whilst the blue rays, on a line with those at the north or top of No. 2 and 3, scarcely rose or fell beyond the limits of the papers. Indeed, it is evident that no decomposition of colorific substances could possibly be demonstrated by the prism, were this not the case, as we alway find by analysis that the yellow and red rise above or fall below the blue, according as the upper or lower refracting angle is used.

Experiment 4.—Having painted an orange circle, the diameter of a shilling, on a sheet of white paper, and having surrounded it with a circumference of dark blue, half an inch in breadth, I applied my prism, standing at about eight feet distance. I found that all the red and yellow rays fell below the blue circumference, which was changed to an oblong shape, and the middle appeared perfectly white.

Experiment 5. If we make a hole of any given size in a card, or sheet of paper, on looking through it with the lower refracting angle, the upper edge appears to be fringed with red and yellow rays, and the lower with blue; this phenomenon does not arise from any real difference in the upper and lower fringes of reflected light, for the entire circumference is margined round with blue, red, and yellow rays; but those rays, passing through the lower refracting angle, the red and yellow being more refrangible than the blue, fall below it; that this is the case is apparent, for, on looking through the upper refracting angle of the same prism, the upper part of the hole is fringed with blue, and the lower with red and yellow. This accounts for the violet which is always below or above the blue; in like manner when we decompose light at an open window, each of the three prismatic angles is fringed with blue, red, and yellow; and the greater refrangibility of the red and yellow, in passing through the prism, was the cause of Sir Isaac Newton's mistake. Indeed, the more we examine his theory of colours, the more cause we have to doubt the results of his experiments. And, however great his name, his genius, or his mathematical ingenuity, truth obliges us to form the opinion, that, if the Optics were stripped of their geometric trappings, a nakedness of reasoning, a paucity of experimental knowledge, with a tiresome display of seemingly-accurate investigation, would consign the book to deserved oblivion, or to a place on the shelf with other mystic writings, whose greatest merit consists in being above, or more properly speaking below, our comprehension. I hope from the foregoing experiments and observations I am justified in the following deductions: 1st. That the spectrum is not an image of the sun, but a foraminal or prismatic image, according as the experiments are made in a dark room, or at the open window. 2dly. That a triangular glass prism is entirely different from a convex lens, having no external focus, and consequently is incapable of forming an inverted image of any luminous body. 3dly. That red rays are more refrangible than blue, and yellow more refrangible than either.

JOSEPH READE, M.D.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ACCORDING to the present plan of ship-building, in case of a leak at sea, that cannot be kept under by pumping, the ship and crew must inevitably be lost. This being an event, to the great affliction and loss of thousands of families, continually taking place, induces me to propose to the public an easy arrangement, which, if adopted, would, under the worst circumstances, enable the crew to save themselves and the ship. It is, that every ship should be divided into four equal compartments, with partitions of sufficient strength: the probability in case of a leak is, that it would take place in one of them; and, allowing it to fill, the safety of the ship would not be endangered, and three-fourths of the cargo would remain undamaged. To prove my assertion, we will suppose a vessel of one hundred tons so divided, (though the plan is as applicable to a ship of one thousand tons as a canal boat) and that one of the compartments filled, which would not encrease her weight more than from six to eight tons from the cargo previously occupying the space, and would be reducing her buoyancy about one third; was she sent out of port with only one fourth of her hull above water, though I believe vessels are more commonly sent with one-third, and more than that. Packets, as they carry little or no cargo, may with safety be divided into three compartments. In case of fire the advantage is equally obvious, as any one of the quarters might be inundated with safety.

CADOGAN WILLIAMS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on a* CORRESPONDENCE *between* TAMERLANE *the* GREAT *and* CHARLES *the* SIXTH, KING *of* FRANCE: *by* M. SYLVESTER DE LACY.

AMONG the historians who have preserved to us the memory of the events of the reign of Charles the Sixth, the authors of the Chronicle, translated and published by *Le Laboureur,* are the only ones that give any account of the embassy which this prince received from Tamerlane. They thus express themselves: "A certain bishop of countries in the East, of the order of the *Frères précheurs,* came in the year 1403 to the King, from Tamerlane, King of the Tartars, and presented him with letters, addressed *to the great King of France, and the most powerful in Christianity.* They stated, that among all the princes of the West, Tamerlane had particularly heard of the King of France, and that this had made him curious to inform himself of the magnificence of his court, and the power of the king. He did not forget also to describe his conquest of a great part of the east, and the defeat and captivity of Bajazet, in which character he thought he should be more agreeable to his Majesty than in that of persecutor of the Christians. In conclusion, after having assured him of his friendship, he entreated him, according to the example of all times, as practised by his predecessors, to treat favourably the merchants of his country who would come to trade in foreign merchandise with his subjects. This bishop proposing the same commerce to the king and his council, and shewing that the kingdom would derive great advantage from this intercourse, it was agreed to, and the deputation was sent back with handsome presents."

The modern writers of the history of France have all spoken with more or less precision of this embassy. The author of the History of *French Diplomacy* has not forgotten to mention it, and to point out the original documents of this correspondence, in the Collection of Charters which have been transferred to the Imperial Archives. This reference drew attention, and led to a recent examination of these pieces.

They are three in number:

1st. The original letter of Tamerlane, written in the Persian language.

2nd. A translation of a letter of Miranschah, one of the sons of Tamerlane, of whose letter the original does not exist in this depository, and which is not addressed specially to the King of France, but to all magnificent Kings, Princes, Counts, and Lords of the Francks, or Christians.

3d. The reply of the King, Charles the Sixth, to the letter of Tamerlane; which is written in Latin, and dated the 15th of June, 1403.

We find in the first of these documents a genuine letter of Tamerlane, written in the haughty terms of a Mogul Prince, who considered all the powers of Europe to be as much below the least Mussulman sovereign of Asia, as he thought himself superior to the Sultans whom he had forced to submit to his empire. But, in the Latin translation, the King of France is decorated with the most magnificent titles; it is addressed to the most Serene, the most Victorious King and Sultan, the King of the French and many other nations, the Friend of the Most High; the most active monarch in the world, who has

has returned victorious from the greatest wars. Another difference is found in the genuine Persian letter of Tamerlane and the Latin translation. In the first there is no question of the battle of Ancyra and the defeat of Bajazet; the Mogul Prince only says, that *le Frère Jean* will relate to the King all that has happened. In the Latin letter, on the contrary, we read in plain terms, that Bajazet not having observed his engagements towards Tamerlane, that prince was obliged to march against him: that, confirmed in his determination by the suggestions of the missionaries, subjects to the King, he had entered Turkey to attack the common enemy of the Moguls and the French, and that, with the aid of God, he had in a short time overthrown Bajazet himself and all his empire.

The Persian letter is dated in the beginning of the first month of the year 805 of the Hegira, and this is also the date of the Latin translation, which likewise has this particular, that it determines the place from which the letter was written to have been the environs of Sebastia. The battle of Ancyra took place only on the 27th of the 11th month of the year 804 of the Hegira—Friday, the 28th of July, 1402, or the 19th of the same month, which corresponds with the 20th of July. In one or other of these hypotheses to the epocha of the first day of the year 805, which corresponds with the 1st of August, 1402, Tamerlane and his son Miranschah were very far from Sebastia, which they had quitted ten or twelve days before the battle, and to which place they did not return in the whole course of their expedition; the conqueror and his son, after this brilliant victory, always advancing towards the west as far as Smyrna, which was the boundary of their exploits.

From every consideration it appears that we may conclude, 1st. That the Persian letter, addressed by Tamerlane to the King of France, is authentic; but that apparently it was written less from the Mogul Prince's own wish and view of policy, than at the solicitation of the missionaries, and particularly at the request of John, Archbishop of Sultaniah.

2nd. That this letter, although dated the 1st of the year 805, and consequently some days after the battle of Ancyra, must have been really written before this battle, or before Tamerlane quitted Sebastian.

3rd. That Tamerlane annexed very little importance to this embassy, and, no doubt, considered the King of France as a very inferior personage.

4th. That the Latin letter, which was considered but as the translation of the original Persian, has been made in a very unfaithful manner, by a person used to the customs of the Mogul court, and according to all appearance by the Archbishop John himself, who has there introduced all that could flatter the King of France, and raise the importance of the mission with which he was charged.

5th. That the place from which this letter is dated, "*Circà Sebastum*," and which is an addition by the translator, is contrary to historical truth, at least relative to the date of the 1st of the year 805.

6th. That the same exceptions may very likely be made to the Latin translation of Mirza Miranschah's letter, of which it is however thought that an original existed in the hands of the Archbishop John.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR *correspondent* who signs J. L. might well have saved himself the trouble of his remarks on my letter against any *legislative* interference to prohibit inoculating for the Small-pox.

He admits that I approve, as I certainly do, proper *precautions*, and, in order to them, *legislative* regulations and restraints, to *prevent* the *contagion* being *communicated*, whether of the natural or of the *inoculated small-pox*.

That to which I objected, and do object, is an act of parliament, which a *surgeon* and *philanthropist* of no less eminence than Mr. Rigby, had stated to be necessary, "*imposing a severe penalty on any one directly or indirectly concerned in the act of variolous inoculation.**" That is, in other words, an act absolutely prohibiting inoculation for the small-pox under any circumstances, and with any precautions whatever against communicating the infection.

This, and this only, was what I deprecated as a bill expected and urged to be brought forward, but which I contend never would or could pass.

It is then your correspondent suggests that the bill *ought* to have been *absolutely prohibitory* of inoculation for the small-pox, and would have been so but for a very

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* *Report of the Norwich Pauper Vaccination. S. 6, 1813.*

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great tenderness to the *supposed* right of private judgment, and a knowledge of the strong influence of long established usage and customs:—that for this reason, and for this only, the legislature have not at present proposed it by the bill pending in parliament—(of course your correspondent intended not to have said—to prohibit the small-pox, but to prohibit inoculation of the small-pox.)

I knew nothing of any such bill actually pending, and which perhaps is now passed, till I read this paragraph. I am glad however of these symptoms of prudence, justice, humanity, and policy, manifested in its not being an absolutely-prohibitory bill; and, for the reasons which I have given, entirely disagree with a correspondent that such a measure may be ultimately necessary. I believe no measure can be necessary which has a natural tendency to defeat its own object.

I have indeed no need to be taught that, subordinate to justice and to humanity, with which it must always essentially coincide, *the welfare of the community is the Supreme Law:*—Salus Populi Suprema Lex.—But *overstrong* and *precipitate measures*, were they acts of parliament, or of bodies calling themselves senates, or of the people itself, want the essential character of a Law; which is *a just sanction: commanding that which is fit and becoming, and prohibiting that* only *which is contrary* * Capel Lofft.

P.S. Correct in your Number for March last the error $\frac{1}{18000}$ of the distance of the ⊙, which should be 18000 times the distance, &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WISH much to know if the New Dictionary of the English Language, by John Pytches, esq. late M.P. for the borough of Sudbury, is to be continued beyond Part I. which, with admiration at the very comprehensive research, deep investigation, and critical talents of the learned author, I have the satisfaction of possessing. It is far beyond my ability to attempt to offer adequate praise of Mr. Pitches' great attempt. I never saw a specimen of any dictionary for a moment to be compared with it—the concise strictures on Dr. Johnson (one page alone) is a host of critical knowledge. Mr. Pitches' authorities delight and astonish; yet I presume to offer one objection—to the altering the spelling of his authorities: while Mr. Pytches spells as he pleases, he must literally give (or he weakens) his authority. Living out of the way of literary information, can you inform me, Sir, if the above work is to proceed.

Some years ago in the Obituary of your Magazine, I saw a work noticed as the production of the gentleman deceased—a Dissenting Minister. It was, as well as I recollect, to prove that the cock-crowing mentioned in the Gospels, meant the Roman sentinels sounding with their trumpets the hour of the night. Could any gentleman favor me with the name of the work, and say if it be to be purchased?

I beg leave also to notice an account of a modern work, Eclectic Review, May 1812, No. 544—"An eminent Member of the Church of England is engaged in a work on the Characters of Caiaphas and Barnabas, in which an attempt is made to exculpate the Jews from the charge of having crucified our Saviour, and prove the same to be wholly and solely the act of the Roman Government." This appears to be in compliment to the Jews of the present day, whom we are determined to convert. It would be desirable to know the name of this eminent member (for if ever a name be necessary, it is when a man asserts a new truth) and if the book has been published. I confess myself perfectly at a loss to comprehend upon what ground the author proceeds.

C. Lucas.

THE MANUFACTURER.

No. II.

Acacia, and the Use of the English Sloe.

OF this article two different species are imported into this country; namely, the Egyptian and German. The first is a subastringent gummy substance, or inspissated juice, obtained by pressure from the unripe pods of the *Mimosa nilotica, order monogynia, class polygamia, Linn. or acacia vera;* a thorn-shrub growing in Egypt and Arabia; it comes to us from Egypt and the Levant, sometimes from Venice, in roundish masses of a reddish or yellowish brown colour, inclining to black, but the inside is of a reddish or yellowish brown. It is of a firm consistence,

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* Lex *est sanctio justa, jubens honesta, prohibens contraria.*—The exclamation may be no less applied to law than to liberty, *O Loi! que de Forfaits on commet dans ton Nom!*

sistence, but not very dry; smooth, shining, and of a disagreeable taste. Acacia has no manifest smell: applied to the tongue it quickly softens, and its taste is followed by a slight sweetishness. It dissolves totally in water, except the impurities, which are in considerable proportion; proof spirit dissolves a part; rectified spirit extracts from it little or nothing. It appears to be truly of the gummy kind, and differs essentially in its nature and pharmaceutic properties, from the generality both of astringent juices and of astringent vegetables, in substance.

The German acacia is the juice of unripe sloes, *Prunus spinosa*, Linn. inspissated nearly to dryness over a gentle fire, care being taken to prevent its being burnt. It is moderately astringent like the Egyptian acacia, for which it is frequently substituted in the shops: but it is harder, heavier, of a darker colour, and sharper taste, than the true Egyptian. Rectified spirit of wine acts, as we have seen, scarce sensibly upon the latter, while it easily dissolves the German. The flowers of this plant are employed by the Chinese to produce that beautiful and durable yellow which has been so much admired in their different stuffs. The flowers are generally heated in an earthen vessel, till they become nearly dry and of a yellow colour; water is then added till they are well incorporated together. After this mixture is boiled for some time it becomes thick and yellow, and is then strained through a piece of coarse silk: the strained liquor is now mixed with alum and calcined oyster shells, finely pulverized; an ounce of each being added for every three pounds of the flowers. The different shades of yellow are produced by mixing different quantities of acacia seeds with the flowers: a little Brazil wood is required for the deepest yellow. In China, the flowers are used as a dying drug: in England their virtues raise them to the rank of medicinals; of an agreeable smell, and a bitterish taste, they appear to have a laxative virtue like those of the peach tree, or the damask rose. By distillation they impregnate water strongly with their fragrance, and give out their active matter by infusion, both to water and spirit. The watery infusion, sweetened with sugar, or made into a syrup, is a very useful purgative for children. The bark, both of the branches and the roots, has been given with success in intermitting fevers, and by some is recommended as equal to the Peruvian bark: it is apparently a strong styptic, but its virtues are not easily extracted by the watery menstrua.

The *Prunus spinosa*, *Linn.* or *Prunus silvestris*, of the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopeia, is the black-thorn or sloe: a prickly bush, common in hedges, producing austere fruit, somewhat smaller than an ordinary cherry, when full ripe perfectly black; hence a common proverbial comparison. The taste even of the ripe fruit is so rough and austere as not to be eatable with any degree of pleasure till thoroughly mellowed by frosts. The juice pressed from the berries before the mellowness takes place, and inspissated as above by a gentle heat, is the same as the German acacia. It gives out its astringency in a great measure to water as well as rectified spirit, and this affords another mode of distinction between it and the Egyptian. A conserve of this fruit is likewise prepared in the shops by mixing the pulp with thrice its weight of double-refined sugar, the sloes being previously steeped in water over the fire, taking care that they do not burst till they are sufficiently softened to admit of the pulp being pressed out through a sieve. In some places the unripe sloes are dried in an oven, then fermented with wines or malt liquors, for a restringent diet-drink.

The juice of the sloe is also employed, together with that of the blackberry, to imitate or adulterate port wine; further particulars of which will be given under "Wine Trade."

How useful then is this small and common plant to mankind! The bark of its roots and branches offer a rivalry to the boasted bark of Peru; its flowers are employed by an eastern nation as a dye, and its juice by a western one as an useful purgative for children. The liquor of the fruit, though of English growth, is converted by the *manufacturer* into neat port wine, and thus adorns our tables under its assumed character; whilst the juice, by a different treatment, again assumes the name of a foreign rival, and is administered as the acacia of Egypt—what a boast for England! One of its native and most common shrubs offering ready, and with very little assistance, perhaps complete substitutes for the bark of Peru, the acacia of Egypt, and the wine of Portugal!

JOHN CLENNELL.

Homerton, Middlesex.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONGST the interesting subjects treated of in your valuable miscellany, meteorology seems to claim particular attention: and, as cotemporary observations of the weather become more valuable in proportion as they are collected from remote parts of the British Isles, I am induced to furnish your pages with a share.

The following table exhibits the results of the barometer for a period of seven years. Should you deem it worthy a place in your Magazine, I will furnish you with similar tables of the results of the thermometer, rain, evaporation, wind, &c. &c.

THOMAS HANSON.

Manchester,
March 14, 1814.

Seven Years' Results of the Barometrical Pressure, deduced from Diurnal Observations made at Manchester.
Latitude 53° 25′ North, Longitude 2° 10′ West of London.

	1807. Mean.	1808. Mean.	1809. Mean.	1810. Mean.	1811. Mean.	1812. Mean.	1813. Mean.	General Mean upon the Seven Years.
January -	29.88	29.61	29.34	29.00	29.66	29.77	30.10	29.62
February -	29.65	29.89	29.53	29.59	29.13	29.33	29.53	29.52
March - -	30.01	29.98	29.89	29.45	30.00	29.68	30.19	29.88
April - -	29.64	29.66	29.69	29.56	29.45	29.91	29.90	29.68
May - - -	29.63	29.68	29.73	29.67	29.43	29.86	29.64	29.66
June - -	29.81	29.76	29.55	29.93	29.64	29.88	30.06	29.80
July - - -	29.67	29.73	29.72	29.50	29.81	29.92	29.79	29.73
August - -	29.65	29.64	29.50	29.64	29.69	30.01	30.11	29·75
September -	29.62	29.63	29.52	29 87	29.82	30.07	30.08	29.80
October -	29.65	29.49	29.95	29.70	29.39	29.26	29.61	29.58
November -	29.46	29.67	29.77	29.11	29.86	29.86	29.76	29.64
December -	29.71	29.64	29.56	29.39	29 52	30.04	29.89	29.68

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to the enquiry of your correspondent A. C. R. "who was a Dr. Wall, who made designs for Harvey's Meditations?" I beg leave to inform him that he was a very eminent physician of Worcester, born at Powick, in that county, about the year 1708, educated at Worcester College, Oxford, and in 1735 fellow of Merton. He took his doctor's degree in medicine in 1759, settled at Worcester, and was the author of *A Treatise on Malvern Waters*, and other valuable tracts, which since his decease (in 1776) have been republished by his son Dr. Martin Wall, Clinical Professor and Physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford. He had also another son, Lieut.-Col. Wall, of the Worcestershire militia. The design of the frontispiece to Hervey's Meditations, and the plate of Mrs. Stonehouse's monument in the same publication, were so well executed, that, with other specimens of the doctor's taste in that fine art, they occasioned it to be well said of him, that if he had "not been one of the best physicians he would have been the best painter of the age.

INDAGATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following preliminary observations, written two or three years since, it is true come somewhat late, but may yet possibly save their distance, the subject having lost nothing of its interest. If you deem them worthy of a place in your pages they are much at your service. I have the honour to be one of the earliest correspondents of the Monthly Magazine. JOHN LAWRENCE.

Somers' Town.

On Metallic and Paper Money, the Bank of England, Country Banks, and the supposed Depreciation of our Currency.

On these great and pressing national subjects, writers of a certain class generally lead the way. They strut and fume their hour upon the great political stage, the gaze and wonder of a certain part of

the spectators, then sinking through the boards, are seen and heard no more. As, according to the well-worn simile, when the pot boils the scum rises uppermost, hissing and foaming, until it spend and exhaust itself, or is cast away as excrementitious and useless. The writers to whom I allude are of that lynx-eyed class which is for ever espying delinquent monopoly in the management of property; which holds property incapable of self-government, with a single exception, which may be easily guessed; and which is eternally upon the scent after new modes of restrictive and penal law. As if liberty herself could have no existence, but in perpetual restraint; as if laws could and ought to be multiplied, to the regulation of the whole of human intercourse, instead of that being left to the utmost stretch of unaggressive and reciprocal freedom. These are the writers who propose additional laws, denouncing the pillory and Botany-Bay against country bankers and speculating farmers! To the credit, however, of the present time, this class is not more respectable for its number than for its reasoning powers; and would not have required the slightest notice, but that now and then a spice of the mania of multiplied legislation is to be discovered in the sentiments of otherwise very respectable and very able writers. On the total inutility of multiplying legislative provisions and restrictions, one would suppose past experience could leave no doubt. As little can there be of the utility of detracting from, rather than making, any additions to the immense mass already existing; and that patriotic lawyer pronounced a great and an important truth, who in one of the periodical publications lately observed, "In this *legum aliarum super alias cumulatarum mole*, or this heap, we should rather say mountain, of laws piled one upon another, the repeal of bad laws is much more wanted than the enactment of new; and is one of the best proofs of legislative wisdom, and of attention to the laws, the constitution, and the welfare of the people.' Can any one doubt this who attends to the necessary progress of the human mind, and consequently of human improvement? And I have often reflected that the senator, of either house, who should make it the business of his parliamentary life to hunt out, and move for the repeal of obsolete and obnoxious statutes, would have discovered one of the most honourable and most useful means of deserving well of his country.

To lose another moment upon such a subject, as the writers above noticed, their sentiments have thus far infected me; I have acquired from them a sort of vindictive appetite, although revenge be totally opposite to my settled principles. Were it in my power I would condemn them, in the first place, to read over the works of Adam Smith twenty times; when, having acquired the knowledge and consequent relish for common sense, the residue of their punishment should be to peruse the statutes at large, word for word.

But the present truly alarming crisis has called forth into the public service the brightest and the most solid talents of the country; and the subjects of banking, exchanges, and national currencies, have been discussed metaphysically, theoretically, and practically, with so much acumen, at the same time, in so ample and extensive a way, that it would almost seem beyond the capacity of the human intellect to see them in a greater variety of lights. Indeed the lights have been so numerous and various, as rather to obscure and retard, than advance, information, in minds of an ordinary stamp, however much real information has gone abroad. The subjects have been perhaps treated too scientifically and professionally for common use. But it belongs not to me to complain on that account, since, being a plain man, it affords an opening for me to say a few plain words to plain folks; and such is the sum total of my pretensions.

I regret that truth compels me to declare, so far as I have read, on both sides of the question the writers have appeared to me to be actuated, to a considerable extent, by party motives, and to share, although not in equal degrees, in a certain prejudice. This being the fashion of our times who shall dare to gainsay it? Another very material point of modern fashion also is most cautiously observed, even by those of highest patriotic pretence; every remedy is avoided, but those of a nature merely palliative. There is a sort of secresy, an excess of caution, which in the present state of the world's affairs is absolutely ludicrous. Hush!—seems to have been long the order of the day.

The grand debate hinges on the comparative merits of metallic and paper money, and the expedience or necessity of compelling the bank to resume cash payments within two years from the present date. Now in reality this is rather

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to amuse ourselves with the shadow than to engage earnestly with the substance of an argument; since whatever be the simple merits of the two cases, it is asserted from authority, and has never been disproved, otherwise than by assumption, that the war cannot be continued independently of the aid of our present system of paper currency, and the people of England are determined to continue the war; I say the people of England, because I do not immediately recollect more than two or three of our public men who have professed the opinion that peace either has been, or is at present, attainable. We all well know that the return of peace would be the return of the golden age of bullion and of money; but if in a commercial country like our's, war and gold cannot be possessed together, and war is of indispensable necessity, why not content ourselves with war and paper, which we know by the experience of many years, so cordially unite? Why incur the risk of an addition to our distresses, for a problematical and inadequate object? What legitimate motive can we have to hang our security upon an hypothesis? Will our ancient and mixed order of payments, could it be re-established to-morrow, overthrow the continental system, conciliate America, and restore to us our former share of the advantages of neutral commerce? No man, I believe, or party, are bold enough to engage for any such results. No—but as the presumption is, that war must proceed, to contract the issues of our established, accepted, and now general circulating medium, bank paper might be attended with the most frightful effects, of which indeed we have had somewhat of a foretaste, upon the internal commerce and necessary supply of the country. Even Mr. Huskisson himself, in his very elaborate and able publication, seems to entertain presentiments of this nature, although they have not a paramount force upon his mind. All parties, with the exception of a few individuals, profess to be agreed upon the preference due to a mixed circulation of coin and paper, the latter being ultimately and optionally referable to the former; and the Bullion Committee have doubtless well merited the reputation of raising the alarm, and of making a timely opposition to the machinations of that party, who are supposed, justly or otherwise, to entertain the secret purpose of perpetuating the paper system; the objections to the proceeding of the bullionists is, that they have not done enough, and that had they succeeded it would probably have been their fate to share in reputation with those who content themselves with half measures; and finally, that their principles, however generally sound and patriotic, may have been somewhat warped by hypothesis, and that they demand a too-implicit credit for assumptions and supposed probabilities.

I have ever been somewhat apprehensive of the word *depreciation*, and of those axiomatical and presumed necessary consequences with which it is so often connected. There is perhaps something too metaphysical and refined in all this, to stand against the frequent rough attrition of plenty and scarcity, demand and supply. I so far fully concur with Mr. Wilson,—'the proposition is by no means universal, that things as they increase in number, must necessarily decrease in value.' Actual experience is against the universality of such a proposition, whatever system may pronounce to the contrary.

I have yet no kind of objection to allow for form's sake that bank-notes are depreciated, in other words, being to a certain degree a fixed currency, partaking no way of the nature of a commodity or merchandise; coin, which must always be a commodity, and liable, notwithstanding the vain attempts to fix it, to the variations of the market, has run away from them. Now it appears to me futile and trifling to assign a mere scholastic axiom as the prime and moving cause of this effect when we have such a host of real, practical, and obvious causes before our eyes. The same may be said of the unfavourable state of foreign exchanges, with respect to this country. The total stoppage of our European commerce, the long and gradual demand of the precious metals for exportation, in support of the war, for the purchase of corn, and for the smuggling trade; the increased demand for bullion in France, having there no paper money; the natural desire which must exist in the minds of men to hoard specie in dangerous times,—these, in the aggregate, are surely of somewhat greater weight in the politico-arithmetical scale than a hypothetical over-issue of bank notes. Reverse this picture, give us back our foreign trade, do away the necessity of extraordinary exportations of bullion, and things once more running in their ancient favourable channel, foreign exchanges will gradually amend, and gold, which has been rapidly ascending from, will spontaneously turn and gravitate towards, the abstracted and stationary

stationary pound sterling, indicated by a one-pound bank note, whatever be the price of gold or silver bullion. We should then hear no more of over-issues and depreciation.

But, however desirable it may be, and I crave the honour of being numbered with those who really think it so, to have a mixed national currency, it surely must be a bad speculation to purchase bullion, although gradually, upon a rising market, and under the present aspect of political affairs; which, whether with respect to money transactions or any other, has been by no means fortunately compared with those of William the Third. I fear to coin money and decrease the quantity of notes would be to minister to the profits of the melting-pot, and to those of the export trade in bullion, whilst the country would be left in distress for the needful quantity of circulating medium. Such are my apprehensions. We have on deliberation adopted the paper-money system, and to it we must for the present, perhaps of necessity, adhere.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHATEVER be the manner in which Zerah Colburn calculates numbers, it is truly surprising how easily multiplication may be effected by some figures, which are an exact dividend of a whole number. Thus 25 is a quarter of a hundred. Thus, if it be required to multiply 98,765 by 25, multiply by 100, by adding 2 cyphers, and it becomes 2,469,125 merely by dividing by 4, or one quarter of the whole number. Any sum multiplied by 125, requires 3 cyphers, and to be divided by 8. And instead of multiplying by 5, add a cypher, and divide by two. On the same principle instead of multiplying by 9, or 99, or 999, add as many 0's to the multiplicand as there are figures in the multiplier, then subtract the multiplier from the multiplicand. The product in all cases will be found ten times quicker, and more certain than by the old way. AMICUS.

Northampton.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I NEED not observe to you, that Leeds is the central town for the woollen manufacture; and especially that from which the army clothiers in London order and obtain the major part of their woollens.

Now, I have long remarked, that many of the coarse woollen cloths for the military are sent off in a white state, merely scoured, or washed, and that in that state they are cut up for clothing for the soldiers; the impolicy of which has often appeared to me very striking.

If government duly considered the advantages that woollen cloths derive from the operation of stoving, I deem it more than probable, that all the coarse whites for the army and navy, would be ordered to undergo that process. The misfortune is, that the operation of *stoving* is too generally considered, as merely contributing to the whitening of the wool: but this I set wholly aside. The following are the reasons why I would recommend all coarse whites to be *stoved*:

1. All coarse cloths are made from dirty poor wool, full of *nature* or *suint*, as some call it, and which common scouring neither wholly removes or purifies.

2. I contend, that such woollen cloths are universally acknowledged to be favourable to the production of filthy vermin; which nasty disposition in the wool would be completely corrected, by the fumes of the sulphur in the operation of stoving.

3. Such wools are, in their crude states, the natural beds for the reception of all kinds of infectious matter. In hospitals, and other places of general resort for the diseased, infectious *fomites*, or *miasmata*, must abound, of a putrid or putrescent tendency; and which the raw, low priced, often fallen skin-wools must awfully cherish; which, perhaps, would alone be sufficient to plead for all such white coarse cloths to be *stoved*. The sulphuric acid, (for some of it still attaches to the filaments of the wool) must, I think, be deemed a promising corrector of such noxious effluvia; while the cloth in its present state is immediately accommodated to the reception, and to the preservation of the terrific deposit.

4. Again—I am well convinced that all such cloths will, after stoving, wear considerably longer; they are much tougher, the filaments of the wool are rougher, and cling more firmly together. I dare pledge my credit upon the fact, that the difference in the price will be far more than compensated by the durability of the cloth. But assertions are nothing, I should much wish, however, that a few fair trials were instituted.

Should you deem these hints of any use,

use, I should be glad, if, while the press is standing, you would take off a few impressions of this letter, and address them to such branches of government, as you may judge the most likely to profit by them.

As for myself, I am perfectly sure, that the petty augmentation of price paid for the operation of stoving, will bear no comparison with the advantages derived.

Leeds, May 30, 1814. J. KIDSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FREQUENTLY amuse myself with reviewing the valuable mass of literary information contained in your Magazine, to which I have subscribed ever since its first publication, and which (being now *Senex otiosus*) contributes greatly to the enjoyment of my retirement from the busy scenes of active life.

In looking over some of your old numbers, viz. December 1807, vol. xxiv. p. 436, I observed an account of the pedigree of our Queen Anne as being the grand-daughter of a poor Welsh girl: this differs from the following account, which I found among my father's papers, and which I consider as a curious literary morçeau, having, as I believe, never been before published.

Memorandum, March 26, 1752.

About 150 years ago lived in Trowbridge, Wilts, a clothier, whose name was Thos. Langford, two of whose descendants, within 100 years after, came to possess the crown of these kingdoms *in their own right*. He was a man of good substance, and having no sons he married one of his daughters to Mr. Hyde, a gentleman in the south part of Wiltshire,* by whom she had a son (who was, as is reported, born in a house at Trowbridge, where Mr. Houlton lives), which child was afterwards the famous Earl of Clarendon, one of whose daughters was married to the Duke of York, (afterwards King James the Second,) and was the mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England.

This account I lately had from Mr. Robert Houlton, who possesses and lives in the house where it is said the Earl of Clarendon was born, which house, with some others in Trowbridge, were bought of Mr. Hyde, the father of Lord Clarendon, in 1641, by Mr. Houlton's ancestors.

June 3, 1814. J. W.

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* Of Clarendon Park, near Sarum, which gave title to his son.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE subject on which I now offer a few hints is,

III. The Funds of the Society, and the Purposes to which they might be applied.—Money is a necessary article to almost every association, and is indispensable in the vigorous prosecution of scientific objects. Little of it, however, is required for literary purposes, compared with what is frequently spent in the pursuits of folly and dissipation. In a society where none of the members is above the middle ranks of the community, great funds cannot be expected; but in the course of time they may accumulate to such an extent, as shall be fully adequate to all the purposes of the institution. Although it is not usual in most societies to make any difference in the sums to be paid by every member, yet, in my opinion, it is somewhat unreasonable, that a person whose income is known to be very limited, should be obliged to contribute as much as one whose income is five or six times greater. A minimum, however, ought to be fixed, below which the poorest member should not be permitted to go in his contributions, except in very singular cases; for the lowest mechanic, if he has a desire after knowledge, and conducts his affairs with prudence, may always have it in his power to allot a certain sum for the purpose of intellectual enjoyment. The small sums frequently spent in unnecessary tippling, or wasted in vulgar and trifling diversions, would in general do far more than is requisite to accomplish all the purposes of a literary and scientific association. Those whose incomes are known to be liberal, should be requested to give separate subscriptions over and above the regular quarterly or annual fees, for the purpose of more speedily accomplishing the objects of the institution. Two or three different rates of annual fees, or subscriptions, might also be fixed upon; a maximum, a middle, and a minimum; and every member left at liberty to chuse that particular rate which suits his circumstances. Nor ought those who are unable to pay the maximum rate, or to give separate subscriptions, be on this account considered as inferior to their fellows; for it is no disgrace to a man to be poor, if he is honest, prudent, and industrious, and has not wasted his substance in folly or dissipation; as it is no honour to a fool to possess wealth which he was not instrumental

strumental in acquiring. It is much to be lamented, that there are far more fools than wise men who posse-s wealth and riches; and hence the enormous sums frequently spent on foolish and preposterous schemes, and the little encouragement given by mankind in general to those plans which have for their object the improvement of the human mind.

The purposes to which the funds of a literary institution may be applied, may be, among others, the following:

1. *The purchase of Books.*—These are the grand depositories of human knowledge, and therefore it should be the first object of every literary establishment to have a judicious selection of the best books in every department of science. There are some persons of bright genius who affect to despise much of that knowledge which is to be found in books, and who trust to their own observation, and to the vigorous exercise of their own powers, for their improvement in science. This is, in effect, to despise the accumulated wisdom of ages, and to treat with indifference the researches and results of the most illustrious men who have gone before them. However acute and ingenious any person may be, he will never be possessed of accurate and extensive information on any subject, unless he apply to the study of books; for these are the chief depositories in which are contained those facts and principles which form the basis of our reasonings in science and literature. In regard to the general subject of the books to be purchased, it may be proper that every member have it in his power to give his vote and opinion; but the selection of the individual books, on any particular science, ought perhaps to be entrusted to a committee composed of such members as are best acquainted with the present state of literature.

2. *The purchase of Philosophical Instruments.*—These are highly useful, and in many cases essentially necessary for illustrating scientific subjects; as they are calculated to convey clear and convincing ideas of doctrines and facts, which cannot be so well illustrated by diagrams or verbal explanations. They also tend to render the study of science more interesting and delightful to the young enquirer. It may, perhaps, be a considerable time before the funds shall permit the purchase of an extensive apparatus of this kind; yet, if a certain portion of the funds be appropriated to this object, in the course of ten or fifteen years a considerable variety of useful instruments might be procured. Nor should it be considered as an object too grand or extensive, to have ultimately in view the erection of an observatory for astronomical observations, and a complete apparatus for illustrating the doctrines of chemistry, natural philosophy, and all the other departments of natural science. Specimens of interesting objects in botany, zoology, mineralogy, and geology, might also be procured, which would render the study of these sciences peculiarly interesting and instructive to those connected with the institution. Models of useful machines for illustrating mechanical powers and operations might also be occasionally collected, with every thing else which tends to illustrate the operations of nature, and to promote the improvement of the mechanical arts. Where there is an ardent love of science, and an animated perseverance in prosecuting its objects, all the ends now stated might, from small beginnings, be in due time accomplished. If the society consisted of one hundred members, and each member, at an average, gave a subscription of one guinea per annum, and were one half of the funds devoted to the purchase of a philosophical apparatus and museum, in the course of twenty years, a thousand guineas could be devoted to these objects, which would procure an apparatus of very considerable utility and extent.

3. Another purpose to which the funds may be applied, might be, the distribution of premiums, which might be given to those who solve any difficult and useful problem or question; or who produce the best essay on a given subject. It has been usual in most societies for the encouragement of the arts, to give out prize essays, and to bestow premiums on the authors of those which possess the greatest merit; and they have generally been attended with good effects in rousing the mind to a patient and persevering attention to a particular subject, and in exciting to a noble emulation. The premiums which have most generally been distributed in this way, have consisted chiefly of gold and silver medals, with appropriate inscriptions. In reference, however, to such a society as that to which I have all along alluded, I have two objections to such premiums. In the first place, they are too expensive; and, secondly, they are mere honorary rewards which are of no particular use to the possessor. To remedy these disadvantages, I would propose that the premiums,

miums, in general, be such as can be procured at a moderate expence, and at the same time be of some utility to the person to whom they are adjudged. For example, a pocket compass, a pocket telescope, a small microscope, a Gunter's quadrant, a case of mathematical instruments, a small celestial or terrestrial globe, or any useful article which will best suit the taste of the successful candidate might be given as a premium. Along with such articles might also be given a medal of copper, pewter or brass, with an appropriate inscription. The successful candidate would thus have an honorary acknowledgment of merit from the society, and be at the same time in possession of an instrument which may be useful to him in prosecuting the objects of science. Scientific books, accompanied with similar medals and inscriptions, might also be given as the reward of merit.

J. Dick.

Methven; May 21, 1814.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A MORNING'S WALK TO KEW.

(Continued from page 410, *June* 1813.*)*

At the distance of a hundred yards from Battersea Bridge, an extensive pile of massy brickwork, for the manufactory of Soap, has recently been erected, at a cost, it is said, of sixty thousand pounds. I was told it was inaccessible to strangers, and therefore was obliged to content myself with viewing it at a distance. Such vast piles are not uncommon in and near London; yet how great and certain must be the profits of a commodity to warrant the expenditure of such large capitals before there can be any return! It might seem too that a man possessed of sixty thousand pounds, or of as much as at the present value of money would purchase for ever the constant labour of from above sixty to eighty men, would have avoided the hazards of trade—Yet in England it is not so—the avaricious spirit of commerce despises all mediocrity—care is preferred to enjoyment—and the ends of life sacrificed to the means! It has always been the foible of man not to be contented with the good he possesses, but only to expect happiness in the anticipation of what he is desirous of attaining! Few congratulate themselves on the comforts they enjoy, and consider the consequences of losing them; but, neglectful of blessings in hand, rush forward in quest of others which they never may be able to attain, and which, when attained, are again as little enjoyed. Poets and moralists have asserted the same truth in all ages, but have failed to cure the delusion, though it is at once the cause of the greater part of the miseries of individuals and of the mischievous errors of governments. Moses guarded against it by new subdivisions of property in every year of jubilee; but the fraternal regulations of the family of Abraham are not considered as applicable to the whole family of man as mixed up in modern nations; and it is thought by statesmen and economists in these days better that endless competitions should be excited, and indefinite accumulations exist, than that industry should be checked by any regard to the personal happiness which would result from moderated and bounded wealth. Hence, he that has health and strength to labour for his own subsistence, is not content unless he can accumulate enough to purchase the labour of others—and he who has enough to purchase the labour of fifty, is miserable if another can purchase the labour of sixty—while he who can purchase the labour of a thousand is still wretched if some other can purchase the labour of two thousand; though the latter, if the wealthiest of the community, is as wretched as the meanest, from a satiety of enjoyment, which usually generates disease and shortens life. In the wilds of Africa and America, men suffer every species of misery for want of the impulse created by the reward of labour, whereas the suffering is little less, though varied in kind, from the gradations created in long-established societies by the insatiable cravings of avarice. It is somewhat hazardous freely to discuss a subject which probes to the quick the sensibility of pride; yet this is a problem which merits the consideration of statesmen who anxiously consult the happiness of communities, and it ought not to be lost sight of by any future Solon who may be called upon to ameliorate the condition of his country.*

In complimenting the bold spirit which led to so large a venture in the erection of this establishment, it is to be

* The principle at least merits notice in the assessments of such an impost as the property-tax, and might tend in that way to moderate the itch for inordinate accumulation. The assessments with this object

be regretted that a less polite and populous vicinage had not been chosen, or that means were not adopted to absorb or consume the noxious and noisome gaseous effluvia which is borne all around it by the wind. The ingenuity which I am told is displayed in the manufactory would, it might have been supposed, have enabled the owners to prevent a public nuisance, which must yield to the legal means adopting by the opposite inhabitants of Chelsea. It seems, indeed, to be very extraordinary that the inventions for depositing or consuming soot are not generally enforced by act of parliament, so as prevent, in all great towns, the nuisance of smoke; and that a provision is not made for this purpose in the building of all new houses, after the example of the act for party walls.*

But a few yards from the toll-gate of the bridge, on the western side of the road, stand the work-shops of that eminent, modest, and persevering mechanic, Mr. BRUNEL; a gentleman of the rarest genius, who has effected as much for the mechanic arts as any man of his time. The wonderful apparatus in the dock-yard at Portsmouth, by which he cuts blocks for the navy, with a precision and expedition that astonish every beholder, secures him a monument of fame, and eclipses all rivalry. His name, therefore, and not the appearance of his manufactory, drew me aside, and I never passed half an hour with greater satisfaction. His workshops, like himself, are free from ostentation. In a small building on the left, I was attracted by the solemn action of a steam-engine of a sixteen-horse or eighty-men power, and was ushered into a room where it turned, by means of bands, four wheels fringed with fine saws, two of them eighteen feet in diameter, and two of nine feet. These circular saws were used for the purpose of separating veneers, and a more perfect operation was never performed. I beheld planks of mahogany and rose-wood sawed into veneers the sixteenth of an inch thick, with a precision and grandeur of action which really was sublime! The same power at once turned these tremendous saws, and drew their work upon them. A large sheet of veneer, nine or ten feet long by two feet broad, was thus separated in about ten minutes, so even, and so uniform, that it appeared more like a perfect work of nature than one of human art! The force of these saws may be conceived when it is known that the large ones revolve sixty-five times in a minute; hence, $18 \times 3{,}14 = 56{,}5 \times 65$ gives 3672 feet, or two-thirds of a mile in a minute; whereas, if a sawyer's tool give thirty strokes of three feet in a minute, it is but ninety feet, or the fortieth part of the steady force of Mr. Brunel's saws!

A little further, in another building, I was shewn his manufactory of shoes, full of ingenuity, and which, in regard to the subdivision of labour, brings this fabric on a level with the oft-admired manufactory of pins. Every step in it is effected by the most elegant and precise machinery; while as each operation is performed by one hand, so each shoe passes through twenty-five hands, who finish from the hide, as supplied by the currier, a hundred pair of strong and well-finished shoes per day. All the details are performed by ingenious applications of the mechanic powers, and all the parts are characterized by precision, uniformity, and accuracy. As each man performs but one step in the process, which implies no knowledge of what is done by those who go before or follow him, so the persons employed are not shoemakers, but wounded soldiers, who are able to learn their respective duties in a few hours. The price at which these shoes are delivered

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object might be varied according to the amount of incomes: thus, upwards of 50,000 per annum, might contribute a 3rd, from 20 to 50,000 a 4th, from 5 to 20,000 a 5th, from 2 to 5000 a 6th, from 500 to 2000 an 8th, from 200 to 500 a 10th, and from 1 to 200 a 20th. Some such modification of this justly obnoxious tax may, perhaps, be necessary in continuing it as the *only* visible means of supporting the peace establishment of the country; but it ought, on no pretence, to be permitted to extend to the wages of labour, to the scanty half-pay of our naval and military defenders, or to ecclesiastical incomes under 200 per annum.

* I have since learnt than an indictment against this manufactory succeeded, that the proprietor, from that or some other cause, became bankrupt, and that the building has been for some time to be lett for any other purpose to which it may be applicable. Useful manufactories cannot be too much respected, but it would, in this instance also, be sacrificing the end of living to the means, if they were to be allowed to annoy whole neighbourhoods with their smoke, noise, or effluvia, particularly while there are so many heaths and desert situations in the empire.

livered to government is 6s. 6d. per pair, being at least 2s. less than what was paid previously for an unequal and cobbled article. While, however, we admire these triumphs of the science of mechanics, and congratulate society on the prospect of enjoying more luxuries at less cost of human labour, it ought not to be forgotten, that the general good is in such cases productive of great partial evils, against which a paternal government ought to provide. No race of workmen being more proverbially industrious than shoemakers, it is altogether unreasonable, that so large a portion of valuable members of society should be ruined by any improvements which have the ultimate effect of benefiting the whole. The general low price of labour deprives these ranks of the power of accumulating any private fund, on which to live while they are learning new trades; it seems therefore incumbent on governments to make liberal provision, from the public stock, for all cases of distress, which arise from changes of this kind. If governments were benevolent, and vigilant in their benevolence, no members of the community would, under any circumstances, suffer from causes which are productive, or supposed to be productive, of general benefit.

I passed from the premises of Mr. Brunel, to the nearly adjoining ones of Mr. Hodgson, a respectable malster and distiller, and the proprietor of the elevated horizontal air-mill, which serves as a land-mark for many miles round. But, in his employments, there is nothing novel or uncommon to describe, and his mill, its elevated shaft, its vanes, and its weather or wind boards, curious as they would have been on any other scite, lost all their interest on this! By what caprice of fate (I exclaimed) is the dwelling of Bolingbroke converted into a malt house and mill? This house, once sacred to philosophy and poetry, long sanctified by the residence of the noblest genius of his age, honoured by the frequent visits of Pope, and the birth-place of the immortal Essay on Man, is now appropriated to the basest uses! The house of Bolingbroke become a windmill—the spot on which the Essay on Man was concocted and produced, converted into a distillery of pernicious spirits! Are these the sports of fortune? Are such the means by which an eternal agency sets at nought the ephemeral consequence of man? But yesterday, this spot was the resort, the hope, and the seat of happiness of Bolingbroke, Pope, Swift, Arbuthnot, Thomson, Mallet, and all the contemporary genius of England—yet a few whirls of the earth round the sun, the change of a figure in the date of the year, and the groupe has vanished, while in its place I behold hogs and horses, malt-bags and barrels, stills and machinery! Alas, said I, to the worthy occupier, and are these the representatives of more human genius than England may ever witness on one spot again? No, Sir, he rejoined, I love the name and character of Bolingbroke, and I preserve the house as well as I can with religious veneration. I often smoke my pipe in Mr. Pope's parlour, and think of him as I walk the part of the terrace opposite his room and next the water. He then conducted me to this interesting parlour, which is of brown polished oak, with a grate, and ornaments of the age of George the First; and before its window stood the portion of the terrace upon which the malt-house had not encroached, with the Thames moving majestically under its wall. I was on holy ground—I did not take off my shoes—but I doubtless felt what pilgrims feel as they approach the temples of Jerusalem, Mecca, or Jaggernaut! Of all poems, and of all codes of wisdom, I admire the Essay on Man, and its doctrines the most, and in this room it was probably planned, discussed, and written! Mr. Hodgson told me, this had always been called Pope's room, and he had no doubt it was the apartment usually occupied by that great poet, in his visits to his friend Bolingbroke.

Besides this room, several other parts of the original house remain, and are occupied and kept in good order. Mr. H. told me, however, that this is but a wing of the mansion, which extended in Lord B.'s time to the church-yard, and is now occupied by the malt-house and its warehouses.

The church itself is a new and elegant structure, but chiefly interesting to me, as containing the vault of the St. John family, in which lies the great Lord, with an elegant monument, by Roubilliac, and a suitable inscription.

On inquiring for an ancient inhabitant of Battersea, I was introduced to a Mrs. Gilliard, a very pleasant and intelligent lady, who told me, she well remembered Lord Bolingbroke. He used to ride out a good deal in his chariot, and had a black patch on his cheek, with a large wart over his eye-brows. She was then but a girl, but she was taught to look upon him with veneration as a great

man. As, however, he spent little in the place, and gave little away, he was not much liked among the people of Battersea. I mentioned to her the names of several of his contemporaries, but she recollected none, except that of Mallet, whom, she said, she had often seen walking about in the village, while he was visiting at Bolingbroke House. The unassuming dwelling of this gentlewoman, affords another proof of the scattered and unrecorded wealth of Britain, in works of superior art. I found in her retired parlour, a fine historical picture, by Vandyke, for which she said she had been offered 500l. but which she refused to part with, not less from a spirit of independence, than from a tasteful estimate of the beauties of the picture.

It was in the warm alluvial plain adjoining this village, the very swamp into which the Britons retreated before Cæsar, that the first asparagus was cultivated in England. I could learn no particulars of this circumstance, but such vast quantities are still grown here, that one gardener has fifty acres engaged in the production of this vegetable, and there are above two hundred acres of it within a mile of Battersea church.

Proceeding onward between some ancient walls which bound the grounds of various market gardeners, I was told that here resided the father of Queen Anne Boleyn; but I could not fix any thing with precision on the subject, though it appears from the monument of Queen Elizabeth, in Battersea church, that the Boleyns were related to the St. John's.

This walk brought me to Mr. Benwell's distillery, which still bears the name of York House, and was a seat of the Archbishop of York, from the year 1480 to its alienation. Here resided Wolsey, as Archbishop of York—here Henry VIII. first saw Anne Boleyn—and here that scene took place which Shakespeare records in his play of Henry VIII; and which he described truly, because he wrote it for Elizabeth, the daughter of Anne Boleyn, within fifty years of the event, and must himself have known living witnesses of its verity. Hence it becomes more probable, that Sir Thomas Boleyn actually resided in the vicinity, and that his daughter was accidentally among the guests at that princely entertainment. I know it is contended, that this interview took place at York House, Whitehall; but Shakespeare makes the King come by water, and York House, Battersea, was beyond all doubt a residence of Wolsey. Besides, Mr. Benwell informed me, that a few years since he had pulled down a superb room, called the ball-room, the pannels of which were curiously painted, and the divisions silvered. He says too, that the room had a dome and a richly ornamented ceiling, and that he once saw an ancient print, representing the first interview of Henry VIII. with Anne Boleyn, in which the room was portrayed exactly like the one that, in modernizing his house, he had found it necessary to destroy—though, as reliques, he has preserved several of the painted pannels. The house is now in a modern style, and of good size; yet Mr. B. told me, that in digging in the adjoining grounds, they constantly met with considerable foundations.

COMMON SENSE.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

LORD Coke says, that *banque* in French signifies the same as *mensa* in Latin, and that *route* is a sign or mark, as we say a cart route, is the sign or mark where the cart has gone; and that, metaphorically, a *bankrupt* or *banqueroute* is taken for him that has wasted his estate and removed his bank, so as there is left but a mention thereof.

But, as the first bankers came to us from Italy, it seemeth more probable that they brought their name along with them; and consequently that the word *bankrupt* or *banqueroute* cometh from the Italian *banco rotto*, the *bench* being *broken*. The banker himself was so called from the bench or table which he used, with his name inscribed, and when he failed his bench was broken. Which word *rotto* is what remaineth in that country of the Latin *ruptus;* all which, both word and metaphor, we preserve in our language when we say that a person is *bankrupt*, or that such a one is broken.

June, 1814. S. A. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A VIEW *of the* SCIENCE *of* ANTIQUITY.

From the GERMAN *of* WOLF.

IN the vast empire of the sciences, comprehending whatever relates to man in particular, and to nature in general, adjoining to provinces long highly improved, we observe other districts where the culture, although of very late date, is rapidly advancing to an equality with that of the old provinces. Among those new tracts or regions of knowledge, are some which, from the different ways of considering them, and from their various

various denominations, have hitherto been circumscribed within no determinate bounds. To this class belongs the science of antiquity, known by the different appellations of philology, classic studies, ancient literature, humanity, belles lettres.

In this diversity and indistinctness of appellation, it is desirable to possess a general system of philological studies, comprehending the nature and limits of each portion of those studies, and the course to be pursued for obtaining a due acquaintance with each.

To ascertain the subjects concerning which the science of antiquity is to be employed, we must travel back to the epoch when the rude northern tribes broke into the Roman empire. At this epoch begins what is called the middle age, a sort of gulf situated between ancient and modern literature. There we must take our stand to cast a look over the progress of the ages preceding.

There we will discover in the fairest regions of the old world, a brilliant succession of nations, whose existence and exploits are manifested to our understanding, by monuments and vestiges more or less numerous and important.

It would certainly be desirable that we should combine within the limits of one peculiar branch of science, the remains of all these nations. This, however, will, upon due consideration, appear to be impracticable; it would be impossible to arrange under the same general heads, the antiquities of the Egyptians, the Hebrews, the Persians, or the other nations of the east, with those of the Greeks and the Romans in the west. One principal obstacle to this general arrangement, arises from this circumstance, that the eastern people made but very small progress in the arts springing out of civilization, when taken in a meaning opposed to the culture of the mind.

Civilization in this restricted sense, confines all its efforts to promote the security, the good order, the conveniencies of life. In these pursuits science is but little concerned: in them the Egyptians and other Orientals made great progress, without being on that account entitled to claim the praise of superior scientific knowledge.

In this species of civilization, what we call literature is not required, and therefore has no existence. Men then feel no want of those kinds of writings, in which not only the rights and duties of particular classes of the community are recorded, but when also each individual treasures up, or disseminates, for the general benefit, the multiplied informations or conceptions he possesses beyond his fellow men. This culture of the mind which, among a people fortunately so inclined by nature, has even preceded the regulation and tranquillity of civil society, was never carried to a point so high as among the Greeks.

In this assertion, no injustice is done to the Orientals, as might very easily be shown. The culture of the powers of the mind among them, scarcely arrived at the introduction of even a very moderate degree of skill and art in the composition of a prose narrative, such as we see in the sacred writings of the Hebrews. The remains of their arts, prior to the appearance of the Greeks among them, are also of a nature so different from those of the latter people, that they cannot be classed or considered under the same general heads. We are, besides, too little acquainted with the language, the manners, the policy of the Orientals, to be warranted to arrange them in company with the Greeks and Romans. The Asiatics and the Africans, among whom no trace of culture and civilization can be discovered, are evidently excluded from the sphere of antiquarian science: even the Arabians, who in later times rose into some importance, are equally to be excluded; for the progress they made was wholly owing to their imitation of the Greeks.

The literature of these nations, whether consisting in fragments or in manuscripts, still lying neglected in our libraries; and still more that of other more remote people of Asia, belong exclusively to the Oriental classes. We may therefore be permitted, after the example of the ancients, who looked upon all barbarians* as men of an inferior species, to comprehend under the term *antiquity*, only

* The term *barbarian* is wholly Oriental, although it passed early into the languages of Greece and Rome. In its origin it signifies nothing more than a peasant, a labourer of the ground, an inhabitant of the wilderness. It is composed of two words, viz. *bar*, signifying in the Syriac a son; and *barr*, a field, the country, a forest. This last word is still in use among the natives of Malta, who call the wild pigeons, *hamym yl barr*. Barbarians therefore meant only sons of the country, and it is only in regard to their want of civilization, confined to the inhabitants of polished cities and states, that the term came to signify strangers, men of rude, savage, and cruel dispositions and manners.—[*Note of translator.*]

only the Greeks and Romans, the only two nations distinguished by their knowledge and arts, their genius and refinement.

The Greeks were the first people among whom appeared a decided taste, even a passion, for the cultivation of every faculty of the mind and the heart; and who, by a continued progress from one object to another, at last produced a general system of art and science, by which man, divested of every selfish and sordid motive, mounts up to the highest pitch of intellectual improvement. This fact is incontestably established by the most severe examination of history: priority, in such a case, is a certain proof of originality.

It is possible, and from history it appears probable, that, in the beginning, the Greeks drew from the Orientals a few elementary notions of science, and a few maxims and rules of art. In the establishment of their states and constitutions, in their customs, their language, and in every thing else which distinguishes one people from another, the Greeks evinced an originality of genius and powers, peculiarly exalting them above every other nation. The Greeks, says Horace, with an implied censure on his countrymen, were ambitious of glory and fame alone:

Graiis — præter laudem nullius avaris.
—Epist. II.—1, 101.

and to the Greeks are even the moderns indebted for all the progress they have made in the arts and sciences, where their genius was not awakened, and their exertions were not stimulated by considerations of personal interest and accommodation.

Excepting in the acts of conquest and government, no indications of original talents were discoverable among the Romans. Their early civilization, their subsequent arts, were all borrowed from the models furnished by their neighbours, especially from the Greeks. These last they copied with equal zeal and intelligence; their literature, at first drawn from Greece, they enriched with many important and useful improvements: in whatever related to civil society, in the science of public law for instance, the Romans performed for the world the same services with those performed by the Greeks in philosophy.

Had we now in our hands only a few unconnected fragments of the literature of the Greeks and Romans, our curiosity would be excited to the highest degree, to collect every sort of information respecting the history, the genius, the character of nations, from whom such fragments could proceed.* We are not, however, reduced to this necessity: a very great number of the works of these two most distinguished nations of the ancient world, still happily subsist. For these three centuries past, few years have elapsed in which some indication of their existence has not been given.

These precious monuments of antiquity amount to upwards of sixteen hundred writings, more or less entire, and in an innumerable multitude of productions, great and small, of the arts of painting and sculpture. This computation may appear extravagant and exaggerated in the judgment of those who are acquainted with antiquity, from those writings and monuments alone with which they were familiar in the course of their education. It is nevertheless founded on an estimate of some authority, in which are not included the Christian Fathers, notwithstanding that great services have been rendered to the study of antiquities by many of them, very respectable writers, such as Clement of Alexandria, Jerome, Arnobius, &c. Besides this important exception from the list, the writings of Aristotle, of Lucian, of Galen, and of other ancients, who have left treatises and observations on a great multiplicity of subjects, however voluminous, are here only reckoned as one work. Of this list, the productions of the Romans form only about one-fourth part: and of the Greeks, no fewer than four hundred and fifty, great and small, still subsist, which were composed prior to the time of Livius Andronicus, the earliest Roman writer whose works have come down to our times.

These remains are only the materials that have survived a dreadful shipwreck, so that it is difficult to form a distinct idea of the great body to which they belonged. So excellent, however, are many of the fragments preserved, that they have served to point out the course to be followed by the moderns, equally with that pursued by the ancients.

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* May not this position be questioned? Had the moderns possessed no more than a few detached and mutilated portions of ancient literature and knowledge, we might probably have regarded such fragments with contempt, equal to that with which a Samoiede, or a Hottentot, views the most sublime production of modern science or art.—[*Translator.*]

A number

A number of works, purely literary, have fortunately been preserved to us by a peculiar system adopted by antiquity. These being considered as the most perfect of their kind, were repeatedly copied for models: the ancients, in this, judging very differently from the moderns, among whom the latest productions seldom fail to take the place of the elder. From the writings of Aristotle and Plutarch, we may form some notion of the multitude of other writings which have perished, relative to philosophy, to natural history, to politics, composed between the time of Pericles, and that of Julius Cæsar. We still, however, possess many works, upon which to found our knowledge, or to form our taste. From these we extract information, not complete indeed, but at least sufficient, and in some respects more satisfactory than even that possessed by many of the ancients themselves, on every thing the most memorable. Hence are we enabled to follow, in a general way, the actions and sentiments of former times, and to indicate the principal bearings of that science, to which we apply the most suitable appellation, when we call it the science of antiquity. To this science various other names have been given by the different nations of Europe, but none of these so fully and so accurately describe the science itself. Were a more exact definition required, we might say, that the study of antiquity comprehends the totality of our knowledge and informations, relative to the actions, the fortunes, the state, domestic, political, and scientific, of the ancient Greeks and Romans; upon their civilization, their arts, languages, sciences, customs and institutions, religion, national character, and popular opinions. By a proficiency in this very comprehensive study, we are enabled thoroughly to understand their writings, to bring times that are long past before our imagination, and to institute comparisons between them and the times in which we live.

The sources from which the lover of antiquity draws the materials for his observation, and for his mental pleasures, are the remains of former ages subsisting in writings and productions of art. These materials we arrange as they appeared in the commencement, the increase, the glory, and the decline of the Greeks and Romans. These periods may be thus divided: viz. from about ten centuries before the Christian era, to the beginning of the historic Olympiads, in 776, and to the foundation of Rome in 752, before Christ. The next period from these eras, to the year 476 after Christ: the last period will come down to the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, in order to include the Byzantine writers, who, notwithstanding the slow but steady decay of the middle ages, still maintained some intercourse with the muses of Homer and Plato, and also in order to have an opportunity to contemplate the total extinction of the once-great Greeks and Romans, when incorporated into one nation.

These three great periods comprise an extent of about two thousand five hundred years; and yet, in all this long course of time, scarcely a single generation has passed away unfruitful in monuments, in one or more important classes of antiquities. Thus we possess coins and medals, in tolerably complete succession, of some countries, for near two thousand years. Nay, many ages, many periods, are so filled with monuments of the state of things in them, in the political and moral world, that some portions of the history of those remote times are better described, and more fully exhibited to our view, than other portions of history of a much later date.

Proofs of this assertion will be manifest to any one who will compare the history of the Peloponnesian war, with that of any modern war in Europe; the history of the revolutions of Rome, in the time of Cæsar and Pompey, with that of the recent revolutions in France.

(To be resumed in our next.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

The BEE *and the* NEGRO.

(A West Indian Idyll.)

WHY dost thou heave those sighs? said a bee, perch'd on the clammy knot of a sugar-cane, to the negro who was stripping it.

I am sparely fed, and my hand is feeble. The day is sultry. I am naked, sore with stripes, the mosquitoes haunt me, and my task is long. The overseer is nigh with his thong, and I await more lashes.

Thou art greatly to be pitied.

Once I dwelt on the banks of the Senegal. I had then no master. An hour of toil in the cool breeze of dawn provided me with food. At noon I slept in the shady grove. At night I danced with my companions. From among them I chose the pearl-tooth'd Nayanome, and built us a hut between palm-trees, which I would

I would climb with eager speed to fling upon her lap the golden date. I lurked for the shy bird with my arrows, and tangled in her hair the gaudy plumage. I fenced our maize-field with thorny acacias, and circled a rice meadow with dikes. But those labours were sweet, they were all for Nayanome.

And why art thou now here?

A ship anchored on our coast. The war-men's whoop shrilled. Towns burned as they drew nigh. Fetters clattered after them. Jonga and Nayanome were seized. They were not chained together to pass the long sea: they could not distinguish each other's sobs amid the mingled howl of despair. They were not sold to one owner: I hear not the rustling of the canes that Nayanome is fated to tend.

Thou art greatly to be pitied!

Twelve years, it is said, and we all die: methinks I could yet work hard, if in twelve years I might earn the ransom of Nayanome.

And wherefore art thou made to work?

That the whites may obtain a sweet drug for their friends beyond the sea.

I too make a sweet drug, on which the whites might feed. Mine is a life of joy. Waving my wings in the sunshine, I wander from flower to flower, rifling its hoard of nectar, bathing in fragrance, and humming the song of content. When it rains, I find shelter in my cell, and plaster its walls with an odoriferous amber. The white men are welcome to my work instead of thine, why will they not take it?

Perhaps the fetiches, worshipped by the whites, have joy in evil, and love the negro's groan: they are mightier fetiches than ours: we must submit!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING, in a former number of your miscellany, thrown out some suggestions on the folly of forcing forward, prematurely, any measures of political reform, by unlimited invitations for the factious reveries of unenlightened party zealots, I resume my pen to perform a sort of engagement I then entered into—to consider, in a future number, the extent of the reform, which appears to be at the same time desirable and also practicable.

From the time when this question began first to be generally agitated (which was toward the conclusion of Lord North's administration, when large majorities in parliament voted for a continuation of the American war, in direct and manifest opposition to the sentiments of a majority of their constituents) scarcely two have ever, in my hearing at least, been even accidentally thrown together in company, who could exactly agree in opinion respecting the mode, or extent, in which reform was desirable, though few have been hardy enough to go the length of asserting that it was not so in any degree. As little have the opinions of its advocates in parliament coincided one with another, or at all times been consistent even with themselves. The extraordinary change which took place, and I believe honestly and sincerely took place, in the opinion of its once-eloquent champion, the late Mr. Pitt, is too well known to need a memorial. There can be little doubt of his inheriting the opinions of his celebrated sire on this subject, and being at his outset in life its zealous friend. After the example of the French revolution, his fears predominated over his affections; and though, from an apprehension of being charged with inconsistency he did not avow it, there is reason to believe in the latter part of his life he became its decided and irreconcileable enemy. He affected to steer a middle course, and still to approve in theory what he opposed in practice, under pretence of the times not being favourable for experiment: but few I believe were imposed upon by this finesse. But I believe there are many who have trod precisely in his steps. The unhappy consequence of attempting in France that extreme of reformation which is incompatible with the frailty of man, has been, that the reasonable progress of improvement in other countries has been retarded. Had not this *ignis fatuus* misled mankind, a progress would silently and gradually have taken place in the science of government, similar to that which has been made in all other sciences, till the condition of man had been as much ameliorated as is consistent with his nature. But all attempts at political, as well as moral, perfection, when carried beyond the limits compatible with a social state, and the imperfection of human nature, end in universal jealousy and distrust. The people become discontented, the sovereigns tyrannical; all confidence is banished, and nothing but a sullen distance and reserve are to be seen, even where they do not proceed to mutual recrimination. Such I take to be exactly our state

state in these kingdoms at the present moment. Reform therefore, though a wholesome, if not a necessary, measure, is a task of extreme delicacy, and of more than usual difficulty. Enthusiasts and empyrics are for seizing too much, cowards are for risquing too little.

The two great subjects of reform are expenditure and representation. Zealots would reform the first of these by a niggardly and parsimonious œconomy, not recollecting that majesty shorn of its beams ceases to inspire respect, and to enforce that subordination which constitutes the comfort of society. They would reform the other by the introduction of universal suffrage, founded on I know not what—chimerical notions of equality. Equality, rightly understood, would be indeed a salutary reform, but not a mere naked numerical equality; such an one as prevailed in the Greek republics, and banished from them, at one time or other, every citizen who excelled in virtue or in wisdom. They do not seem aware that even music itself is not produced by an equality of tones, but arises from that ascending scale of notes which involves in itself a necessary inequality, and from that very circumstance produces harmony. As it appears to my apprehension then, the reform to be sought, at the present moment, is that which a large and decisive majority of the enlightened part of society would agree to receive; not so little as ministers would wish to concede, nor so much as might endanger the stability of the government. In expenditure the minister would tell us, "he cannot consent to give up any thing: that the military and naval operations require all that are provided for them, for the safety of the kingdom and its dependencies; and that taking away salaries and pensions would be of no avail, because they are comparable only to a drop of water in the sea." To this, however, I would answer, that it is not only the aggregate amount of these that constitutes the objection to them; they make the minister too powerful, too independent on public opinion, and they tempt the representative to become venal, and to betray his trust. Beside these objections, they are in their own nature odious and offensive. However small, they are wrung from the labour of the indigent and the industrious, to support the idleness, and pamper the pride, of the younger sons of the nobility; who, instead of being a tax on the public, ought to think it no disgrace to exercise the talents with which nature has endowed them, for their own support. On this account alone, without taking any other into consideration, the public voice loudly calls for their abolition, and will inevitably, at no very distant period, be heard.

To any proposition for a reform in the representation, we shall again hear the old answer:—"Agree among yourselves, propose a specific plan, and you shall have our reply." Yes, and it requires no sagacity to foresee what that reply will be. However, in compliance with this requisition, let me suggest the following; not as comprising one half of what would be salutary, if the times were more propitious; but as comprising what is immediately necessary, and what all moderate men would agree in accepting; what would do no injury to any individual rights, or even usurpations; but would produce a public benefit without any danger of public convulsion:

"Do away all government influence or interference, direct and indirect, in elections." Let there be none of those things called government boroughs; which, among all the numerous sources of evil, present the most abominable. I the rather insist upon this, in preference to all other instances in which reform might be desirable; because, independent of the theoretical objection, that a representation dictated by the minister is no representation at all, most of the serious struggles that took place in the spring of 1811, between the ministry and the opposition, were concluded in favor of the former, by just the number of voices which it is very well known the boroughs under their influence produce; thereby affording a strong practical argument towards proving, that the sense of the country, expressed through the medium of the most independent and uninfluenced part of the parliament, was in opposition to the measures which were carried by this controling influence of the minister.

That the two measures here recommended would prove very acceptable palliatives till the times will admit of more essential restoratives, the most attentive reflections on the subject have entirely convinced me. I am willing to flatter myself this paper may meet the eye of some person who may improve upon these suggestions, and propose the result where alone it can be useful.

I may, perhaps, at a future period, offer

offer an opinion on some other parts of this interesting subject, and especially respecting the most convenient mode of carrying these primary measures into execution. DE VERULAM.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent Mr. Pilgrim, (vol. xxxvii. p. 9) attributes to the Archæologist (whose papers occur vol. xxxiii. p. 530. and vol. xxxv. p. 214) the proposition that the book of Genesis was written by Ezra, which opinion the Archæologist does not hold, and has not advanced. Secondly, Mr. P. attributes to him the proposition, that before the Captivity no Jewish writer appears to have been acquainted with the creation or the deluge, which opinion the Archæologist does hold, and has advanced.

His theory of the book of Genesis is, that the Memoir of the House of Joseph, extending from the twenty-seventh verse of the eleventh chapter to the end of the book, is anterior to Moses, was drawn up by Joseph himself, brought out of Egypt in the ark, and provided, by Moses, only with the five concluding verses which narrate the death of Joseph. But the Archæologist maintains, that the prefatory documents contained in the eleven first chapters, cannot have existed so soon as Moses; and cannot have been prefixed to the rest of the book of Genesis before the time of Ezra, to whom indeed the Archæologist is willing to ascribe the single document concerning the deluge, but not the document concerning the creation, which is clearly by another hand, nor the geographical document in the tenth chapter, which is seemingly by a third hand.

Now let us examine Mr. Pilgrim's objective argument. He says, there had been Jewish writers before the Captivity who were acquainted with the creation and the deluge; because the author of the book of Exodus alludes (c. xx. v. 11) to the work of creation being accomplished in six days. This would be a sound argument, if the book of Exodus had been shown to be prior to the Captivity. Unluckily for Mr. Pilgrim no such proof is practicable; at least in the judgment of the Archæologist, that book must have received its present form since the Captivity. A few of the adducible marks of date will establish this point sufficiently.

Every Scripture-critic knows, or ought to know, that the Jewish archives underwent three remarkable changes:—1. At first they were carried about in an ark, or portable chest. See Deuteronomy, c. xxxi. v. 9. Those writings, registers, and records, which were laid up in this national archive, while it was a moveable depository, are said to belong to the Canon of the Ark.—II. When Solomon built his temple, he constructed in it a cubic library-room, (1 Kings, c. vi. v. 20) called the oracle, into which the records were transferred; the ark indeed standing there, but being (1 Kings, c. viii. v. 9) thenceforth empty. Those writings, registers, and documents, which were first laid up in this national archive, after it became a stationary depository, are said to belong to the Canon of the Temple. This canon of the temple, though in part saved by Jeremiah, partly perished from conflagration at the taking of Jerusalem by the Babylonians. What Jeremiah took most pains to save, was indeed the historic and legislative matter, which the Babylonian government had need of to regulate the province by. This select remnant of the canon of the temple was translated into Hebrew, a language never vernacular in Palestine, for the use of the said Babylonian court. And it is this Hebrew translation of the early writings of the Jews which we possess. Not a single book, not a single verse, of the canon of the ark, or of the canon of the temple, exists to us in its pristine form. It is only by inference from the included phenomena of the translated text, that we can refer this or that book to this or that date; or assign this to the Jewish scribe, that to the Babylonian editor.—III. After the return from the Captivity, Ezra (Ezra, c. vii. to c. x) delivered certain sacred books to the priests which were to be read before the people: these are the books which Nehemiah gathered together, (2 Maccabees ii. 13) and which remain to us: and they contain, beside the translation of the old records, various oracles, and other documents, which cannot have belonged to the Canon of the Ark, or to the Canon of the Temple. Such additional documents are said to belong to the Canon of the Captivity.

Now the book of Exodus, though it may include several older documents, is partly of this last description. Turn to the twenty-fifth chapter, verse the thirty-second

thirty-second; you will find there very minute directions how to shape a candelabre for the great altar of the temple. It is to have seven branches, three on each side and one in the middle. This direction must have been unknown to Solomon: for he lights up the altar (1 Kings, vii. 49) not with a candelabre, but with eleven single candlesticks, each holding one light. On the contrary, if we examine what sort of plate Ezra brings with him (Ezra viii. 25) from Babylon — and Zechariah, in an elegant ode to the candelabre, (Zechariah, c. iv. v. 2) has preserved to us a description of it— we shall find it is precisely the plate described in Exodus. So again the motto, HOLINESS TO THE LORD, is ordered in Exodus to be put on all the temple-plate, (xxviii. 36, and xxxix. 30) yet it never occurs on the utensils of the first temple, but was in use (Zechariah, c. xiv. v. 20) on the return from captivity.

These chapters therefore are coeval with the return from captivity, and did not exist during the first temple. Indeed the general spirit of Exodus has for its object to infuse into the Jews a national hatred against the Egyptians. This was a natural object for the Babylonian court to undertake. The Persians had recently snatched from the Egyptians the sovereignty of Palestine, and wanted to acquire a willing allegiance. Had such adverse invectives against the Egyptians existed in the times of the kings, and been regularly read in the temple, that national adhesion of the Jews to the Egyptians could not have grown up; of which, still under Zedekiah, there are so many traces.

If any part of Exodus, which plainly contains fragments of various dates, be posterior to the return from captivity, that part may be so which Mr. Pilgrim adduces. The decalogue is certainly an interpolated fragment of the book. Joshua could write the whole decalogue (Joshua viii. 32) on a single altar; of course it consisted wholly of concise precepts in its early form. The long fling against sculpture, in the fourth verse of the twentieth chapter, cannot have been written until after the destruction of the brazen serpent (2 Kings, xviii. 4) Nehushtan. Moses had made a calf and a serpent for the Israelites; and, until the reign of Hezekiah, the Israelites, without scruple, worshipped these or such symbolic images. The erudite pedantry about the creation, in the eleventh verse, is as obviously another interpolation of at least as late a date. THE ARCHÆOLOGIST.

P.S.—Had I to guess at the author of the extant redaction of Exodus, concerning whose name no testimony exists, I should fix on Jeremiah.

1. In the reign of Josiah, Hilkiah, the father of Jeremiah, found up the autographs of Moses in the temple, and with the assistance of Shaphan, and other scribes, made a fresh transcript for public reading. 2 Kings, xxiv. 2. Now into this transcript must first have been introduced the thirty-sixth chapter of Genesis, which is posterior (v. 31) to the regular establishment of royalty in Israel. But this chapter is alluded to in the song ascribed to Moses, (v. 15) in the fifteenth chapter of Exodus. This brings down the redaction of Exodus to the life-time and to the family of Jeremiah.

2. Jeremiah uniformly proclaimed a marked aversion against the Egyptian ascendancy, and as marked a predilection for the Babylonian ascendancy at Jerusalem. This grew out of religious antipathy to the idolatry of Egypt, and out of religious attachment to the monotheism of Babylon. Like many other chieftains of sects, his sense of duty to his church outweighed his sense of loyalty to his king; and he became what modern politicians would call a traitor to his country, for the sake of his creed, assisting the Babylonians against the state. The divisions of the people at Jerusalem took that turn, which in such circumstances they always take; the party most hostile to the foreign foe became the national party; and Jeremiah could only superinduce his will on the tenants of the ruins of his country. He is supposed, under the name of Sheshbazzar, to have been put at the head of the first colony of returning captives. The anti-Egyptian turn of the book of Exodus limits us to the inference, that Jeremiah individually, and not Shaphan or his other coadjutors, undertook the redaction of the work.

To Jeremiah and to Daniel, Ezra must in part have owed the selection of the documents composing the Canon of the Captivity: this selection was made at Babylon, where Jeremiah might quote documents hitherto new to him.

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

EULOGY *on the* LIFE *and* LABOURS *of* M. LE COMTE LAGRANGE, *the celebrated* MATHEMATICIAN; *by* M. LE CHEVALIER DELAMBRE, *read before the* IMPERIAL INSTITUTE *of* FRANCE.

JOSEPH-LOUIS LAGRANGE, Foreign Associate of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, Member of the Imperial Institute and of the Board of Longitude, Senator and Comte of the Empire, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, was born at Turin, on the 25th of November, 1736. His father was Treasurer of War, and his mother only daughter of a rich physician of Cambiano.

His taste for mathematics did not appear early. He was passionately devoted to Cicero and Virgil, before he could read Archimedes and Newton. He then became an enthusiastic admirer of the geometry of the ancients, which he preferred to modern analysis. A memoir which Halley composed to demonstrate the superiority of the analytic method, had the effect of teaching him his true path to glory. He devoted himself to this new study with the same success that he had had to synthesis, and his application was so decided, that at the age of sixteen he became professor of mathematics in the royal military school.

The young Lagrange directed the philosophical researches of Cigna, the anatomist, and the labours of the Chevalier de Saluces. He furnished to Foncenex, the analytical part of his memoirs, leaving to him the task of developing the reasoning upon which the formulas depended. But M. Lagrange, while he abandoned insulated theorems, published at the same time, under his own name, theories which he promised to develope further. Thus, after giving new formulas of *maxima* and *minima*, in all cases, after having shown the insufficiency of the known methods, he announced that he would treat this subject, which he considered as important, in a work which he was preparing, in which would be deduced, from the same principles, all the mechanical properties of bodies, whether solid or fluid, thereby laying, at the age of 23, the foundation of those great works, which constitute the admiration of philosophers.

Newton had undertaken to submit the motions of fluids to calculation, and had made researches on the propagation of sound; but his principles were insufficient, and even erroneous, and his suppositions inconsistent with each other. Lagrange demonstrated this, and founded his researches on the known laws of dynamics, by considering only in the air the particles which are in a straight line, thereby reducing the problem to that of vibrating chords. He demonstrated, that, whatever figure is given to the chord, the duration of the oscillations is always the same: a truth derived from experiment, but which D'Alembert considered as very difficult, if not impossible, to demonstrate. He then passed to the propagation of sound, treated of simple and compound echos, of the mixture of sounds, of the possibility of their spreading in the same space without interfering with each other, and demonstrated rigorously the generation of harmonious sounds.

Euler saw the merit of the new method, and adopted it as an object of his profoundest meditations, but D'Alembert did not yield the point in dispute. In his private letters, as well as in his printed memoirs, he proposed numerous objections, to which Lagrange afterwards answered. The first notice of Euler was to make Lagrange an associate of the Berlin academy. When he announced to him this nomination on the 20th of October, 1759, he said, "Your solution of the problem of isoperimetres leaves nothing to desire; and I am happy that this subject, with which I have been almost solely occupied since my first attempts, has been carried by you to the highest degree of perfection. The importance of the point has induced me to draw up, with your assistance, an analytical solution of it. But I shall not publish it till you have published the sequel of your researches, that I may not deprive you of any part of the glory which is your due.

D'Alembert considered it impossible to subject to calculation the motions of a fluid inclosed in a vessel, unless this vessel had a certain figure. Lagrange demonstrated the contrary; except in the case when the fluid divides itself into different masses. But even then we may determine the places where the fluid divides itself into different portions, and determine the motion of each as if it were alone. D'Alembert thought, that in a fluid mass, such as the earth may have been at its origin, it was not necessary for the different beds to be on a level; but Lagrange shows, that the equations

tions of D'Alembert are themselves equations of beds on a level. In combating D'Alembert with all the respect due to a mathematician of his rank, he often employed very beautiful theorems, for which he had been indebted to his adversary. D'Alembert, on his side, added to the delicacy of Lagrange. "Your problem appeared to me so beautiful," says he in a letter to Lagrange, "that I have sought for another solution of it. I have found a simpler method of arriving at your elegant formula."

The Academy of Sciences of Paris proposed, at this time, as the subject of a prize, the theory of the libration of the moon, i. e. they demanded the cause why the moon, in revolving round the earth, always turns the same face to it, some variations excepted, observed by astronomers, and of which Cassini had first explained the phenomenon. The point was to calculate all the phenomena, and to deduce them from the principle of universal gravitation. Such a subject was an appeal to the genius of Lagrange, an opportunity furnished to apply his analytical principles and discoveries. The hope of D'Alembert was not disappointed, and the memoir of Lagrange is one of his finest pieces. We see in it the germ of his Mecanique Analytique. D'Alembert wrote to him: "I have read with as much pleasure as advantage, your excellent paper on the Moon's Librations, so worthy of the prize which it has obtained."

This success encouraged the Academy to propose, as a prize, the theory of the satellites of Jupiter. Euler, Clairaut, and D'Alembert, employed themselves about the problem of three bodies on the principle of the movements of the moon. Bailly applied the theory of Clairaut to the problem of the satellites, and it led him to some interesting results. But his theory was insufficient; the earth has only one moon, while Jupiter has four, which continue to act upon each other, and vary their positions in their revolutions. The problem was one of six bodies; but Lagrange attacked the difficulty and overcame it, demonstrating the cause of the inequalities observed by astronomers, and pointing out some others too trivial to be ascertained by observations. The shortness of the time allowed, and the multiplicity of the calculations, analytical and numerical, did not permit him to exhaust the subject entirely in a first memoir. He was sensible of this himself, and promised further results, which his other labours always prevented him from completing; but twenty-four years after, M. Laplace took up that difficult theory, and completed it.

About the same time a problem of a different kind drew the attention of M. Lagrange. Fermat, a great mathematician, had left some remarkable theorems respecting the properties of numbers, which he discovered by induction. He promised the demonstrations of them, but at his death no trace of them could be found. Many mathematicians employed themselves on the theorems of Fermat; but none were successful. Euler alone had penetrated into that difficult path; but M. Lagrange, in demonstrating or rectifying some opinions of Euler, resolved a problem which gave him a key of all the others; and from which he deduced the complete resolution of equations of the second degree, with two indeterminates which must be whole numbers.

His residence at Turin was not agreeable to him. He saw no person who cultivated the mathematics with success. He was impatient to visit Paris. M. de Caraccioli, with whom he lived in the greatest intimacy, was appointed ambassador to London, and was to pass through Paris on his way, where he intended to spend some time. He proposed this journey to M. Lagrange, who consented to it with joy, and was received at Paris, as he had a right to expect, by D'Alembert, Clairaut, Condorcet, Fontaine, Nollet, Marie, and the other mathematicians. Falling dangerously ill after a dinner, in the Italian style, given by Nollet, he was not able to accompany his friend to London, and he was obliged to leave him in a furnished lodging under the care of an agent.

This incident changed his projects, and he thought of returning to Turin, when he understood that the academy of Berlin was threatened with the loss of Euler, who intended to return to Petersburgh. D'Alembert suggested the idea of putting Lagrange in the place of Euler, and, Euler himself pointed out Lagrange as the only man capable of filling his place.

Lagrange was therefore appointed, and he received a pension of 1500 Prussian crowns, about 250l. with the title of Director of the Academy in regard to the Physico-mathematical Sciences. Euler and Lagrange, in the place of Maupertuis, received only half his salary, but Frederick had no idea of the sciences, though he considered himself obliged to protect them as a king. He had little respect for mathematics, against which he

he wrote three pages in verse, and sent them to D'Alembert, who deferred writing an answer till the termination of the siege of Schweidnitz. Notwithstanding the prodigious reputation of Euler, in the king's correspondence with Voltaire, he gave him no other appellation than his *narrow-minded geometer, whose ears were not capable of feeling the delicacy of poetry.* To which Voltaire replied: *we are a small number of adepts who know one another; the rest are profane.* Voltaire, who had written so well in praise of Newton, endeavoured to flatter Frederick.

M. Lagrange took possession of his new situation on the 6th of November, 1766. He was well received by the king; but he soon perceived that the Germans do not like foreigners to occupy situations in their country. He applied to the study of their language, and devoted himself to mathematics. "The king," said he, "treated we well, I thought that he preferred me to Euler, who was something of a devotee, while I took no part in the disputes about worship; and did not contradict the opinion of any one."

It will not be expected that I should follow Lagrange in the important researches with which he filled the Berlin Memoirs; and even some volumes of the Memoirs of the Turin Academy, which was indebted to him for its existence. All the space that could be devoted to this biography, would be insufficient to give even an imperfect idea of his labours. Some of these memoirs are of such extent and importance, that they might pass for great separate works, yet they constituted a part only of what these twenty years enabled him to produce. He now composed his *Mecanique Analytique*, but he was anxious to have it printed at Paris. His first care was to find a bookseller who would undertake to publish it; but he could not find one. The more sublime the theory, the fewer readers would be found capable of appreciating it; hence, the booksellers were excusable in hesitating to print a book, the sale of which would probably be confined to a small number of mathematicians. At length, Desain undertook to publish it, on a formal engagement being made to take all the copies of the edition which were not sold in a given time. M. Legendre undertook the task of correcting the press, and was repaid by the esteem and the gratitude of the Author. The death of Frederick occasioned great changes in Prussia, and still greater were to be apprehended. Philosophers were no longer respected as heretofore, and these causes, with the approaching publication of the *Mecanique Analytique*, were sufficient to bring him back to Paris.

The successor of Frederick, although he did not much interest himself in the sciences, made some difficulty in allowing a philosopher to depart, whom his predecessor had invited, and whom he had honoured with his particular esteem. After some delay, M. Lagrange obtained liberty to depart, but it was stipulated that he should still give some memoirs to the Berlin academy, and the volumes of 1792, 1793, and 1803, show that he kept his promise.

In 1787, M. Lagrange returned to Paris to take his seat in the Academy of Sciences, of which he had been a foreign member for fifteen years. To give him the right of voting in all their deliberations, this title was changed into that of *veteran pensionary*. The queen treated him with regard, and considered him as a German. He had been recommended to her from Vienna; and he obtained, in consequence, a lodging in the Louvre, where he lived happy till the revolution.

The satisfaction which he enjoyed in his new residence, did not appear outwardly. He was affable and kind when interrogated, but he spoke little, and appeared absent and melancholy. In companies which must have been suited to his taste, among the most distinguished men of all countries who met at the house of the illustrious Lavoisier, I have seen him dreaming, as it were, with his head reclined against a window, where nothing seemed to attract his attention. He acknowledged, himself, that his enthusiasm was gone, that he had lost even his taste for mathematics. When informed that any mathematician was employed on a particular object, "so much the better," he would say, "I had begun it, it will now be unnecessary for me to finish it." But he had merely changed the object of his studies. Metaphysics, the history of human nature, of different religions, the general theory of languages, medicine and botany, divided his leisure hours. Surrounded by chemists who were reforming the theory and language of the science, he made himself acquainted with their discoveries, which gave to facts formerly isolated, that connection which distinguishes the different parts of mathematics. He undertook to make himself acquainted with this branch of knowledge, which formerly appeared

to

to him so obscure, but which he said he found, on trial, to be as easy as algebra. People have been surprized at this comparison, but it is as simple as just, and must be taken in its true sense. The new elements of chemistry constituted a body, they were intelligible, they offered more certainty, and therefore they resembled algebra, which, in the part that is complete, presents nothing difficult to conceive, no truth at which we may not arrive by the most palpable reasoning. The commencement of the science of chemistry appeared to him to offer the same advantages, yet with somewhat less stability and certainty; but, like algebra, it has its difficulties and its paradoxes, which it will require much sagacity, reflection, and time to explain; and it has its problems which can never be resolved.

The revolution gave philosophers the power of making a great and difficult innovation in the establishment of a system of weights and measures, founded on nature, and perfectly analogous to the decimal scale of numbers. Lagrange was one of the commissioners whom the academy charged with the execution of that task, and he was one of its keenest promoters, for he wished to see the decimal system adopted in all its simplicity.

When the academy was suppressed, the commission charged with the establishment of the new system was interrupted for a time. In order to *purify* it, the names of Lavoisier, Borda, Laplace, Coulomb, Brisson, and Delambre, were struck out. Lagrange, as president, informed me, in a long letter full of kindness, that I should receive official information of my removal: and as soon as he saw me on my return to Paris, he expressed to me his regret at the dismission of so many associates. "I do not know," said he "why they have retained me." But unless the suppression had been total, it could scarcely have extended to him. The more losses the commission had sustained, was it not of more importance to deprive it of the consideration attached to the name of Lagrange. Besides, he was known to be wholly devoted to the sciences; he had no place either in the civil department or the administration; and the moderation of his character had prevented him from expressing what he could not but think in secret. I shall never forget the conversation which I had with him at that period. It was the day after the atrocious and absurd sentence which, contrary to every thing like justice, had thrown all lovers of the sciences into mourning, by cutting off the most illustrious philosopher in Europe. "It has cost them but a moment," said he, "to cut off that head, but a hundred years perhaps will not be sufficient to produce another like it." Some months before we had had a similar conversation in the cabinet of Lavoisier, on account of the death of the unfortunate Bailly. We lamented together the dreadful consequences of the dangerous experiment which the French had attempted. The projection of plans of amelioration appeared to him no certain proofs of greatness in the human mind; "if you wish to see it truly great," added he, "enter into the cabinet of Newton, employed in decomposing light, or in explaining the system of the world."

For some time he regretted that he had not listened to the advice of his friends, who at the commencement of our troubles had recommended him to seek an asylum, which it would have been so easy to find. As long as the revolution seemed only to threaten the pension which he enjoyed in France, he had neglected that consideration, from a feeling of curiosity to be upon the spot of one of those great convulsions which it is always more prudent to observe at a distance. "It was your own choice," said he several times to himself when he confided to me his regret. It was to no purpose that a special decree of the Constituent Assembly had ensured the payment of his pension, because the depreciation of the paper currency rendered it illusory. He had been named member of the *Board of Consultation*, appointed to examine and reward useful inventions, and he had been appointed one of the administrators of the Mint. This commission offered him few objects to fix his attention, and in no degree removed his apprehensions. It was again proposed to draw him to Berlin, and to restore him to his former situation, and he agreed to the proposal. Herault de Sechelles, to whom he applied for a passport, offered him, for greater security, a mission to Prussia; but Madame Lagrange would not consent to quit her country; a repugnance which at that time he considered as a misfortune, though it proved a source of fortune and new glory.

The Normal School, of which he was named professor, but which had only an ephemeral

ephemeral existence, scarcely gave him time to explain his ideas respecting the foundation of arithmetic and algebra, and their application to geometry. The Polytechnic school, a happier idea, had a more durable success: and, among the best effects which it produced, we may place that of having restored Lagrange to Analysis. There he had an opportunity of developing those ideas, the germ of which was to be found in two memoirs published in 1772, and the object of which was to explain the true metaphysics of the differential and integral calculus. He composed his Analytical Functions, and his Lectures on that Calculus, of which he published several editions. He likewise published his Treatise on the Numerical Solution of Equations, with notes on several points of the theory of algebraic equations.

The general resolution of algebraic equations is subject to difficulties which are considered as insurmountable; but in practice every determinate problem brings us to an equation, all the coefficients of which are given in numbers. It would be sufficient therefore to have a sure numerical method of finding all the roots of such equations. This was the object which M. Lagrange proposed to himself. He analysed all the known methods, and shewed their uncertainty and insufficiency. He reduced the problem to the determination of a quantity smaller than the smallest difference between the roots. This was something: and we cannot too much admire the analytical skill displayed throughout the whole work. But notwithstanding all the resources of the genius of M. Lagrange, it cannot be concealed that the labour of his method is exceedingly great, and calculators will doubtless continue to prefer methods less direct indeed, but more expeditious. The author resumed this subject no less than four times. It is to be feared that a commodious and general solution will never be discovered, or at least must be sought for by other means. The author seems to have acknowledged this himself, as he recommends the method of Budan as the most convenient and elegant for resolving equations whose roots are real.

The desire of multiplying useful applications induced him to undertake a new edition of the *Mecanique Analytique*. His project was to develope the most useful parts of it. He laboured at it with all the ardour and intellectual power which he could have applied at any period of his life. But this application occasioned a degree of fatigue which threw him into a fainting fit, and he was found in that state by Madame Lagrange. His head in falling had struck against the corner of a table, and the shock had not restored him to his senses. This was a warning to take more care of himself, and he thought so at first; but he was too anxious to finish his work, the printing of which was not completed at the period of his decease. The first volume had appeared some time before his death. It had been followed by a new edition of his *Fonctions Analytiques*. So much labour exhausted him. Towards the end of March a fever came on, he lost his appetite, his sleep was uneasy, and his waking was accompanied by alarming swoonings. He perceived his danger; but, preserving his serenity, he studied what passed within him, and, as if he were assisting at a great and uncommon experiment, he bestowed all his attention on it. Friendship conducted to his house, on the 8th of April, M. M. Lacepede, Monge, and Chaptal, who wrote down the principal points of a conversation which was his last. I have scrupulously preserved these notes, and the passages within inverted commas are copied from the manuscript of M. Chaptal.

"He received them with tenderness and cordiality. I was very ill, my friends (said he), the day before yesterday; I perceived myself dying, my body became weaker, my mental and physical powers were gradually declining; I observed with pleasure the gradual diminution of my strength; and I arrived at the point without pain, without regret, and by a very gentle declivity. Death is not to be feared, and when it comes without violence, it is a last function which is neither painful nor disagreeable." Then he explained to them his ideas respecting life, the seat of which he considered as spread over the whole body, in every organ, and all parts of the machine, which in his case became equally feebler in every part by the same degrees. "A little longer, and there would have been no functions, death would have overspread the whole body, for death is merely the absolute repose of the body; I wished to die," added he with greater force, "I found a pleasure in it; but my wife did not wish it. I should have preferred at that time a wife less kind, less eager to restore

restore my strength, and who would have allowed me gently to have finished my career. I have performed my task, I have acquired some celebrity in the mathematics, I have hated nobody, I have done no ill; it is now proper to finish."

As he exerted himself too much, especially in these last words, his friends, notwithstanding the interest with which they had listened to him, proposed to retire; but he retained them, and began to relate to them the history of his life, his labours, his success, his residence at Berlin, where he had often told us what he had seen near a king, of his arrival at Paris, the tranquillity he had enjoyed at first, the anxiety which he suffered during the revolution, *and how he had been finally rewarded by a powerful monarch, capable of appreciating his worth, who had loaded him with honours and dignities, and who had even lately sent him the grand ribbon of the Imperial Order of Re-Union.* Let us add likewise, who, after having given him during his life the most unequivocal proofs of the highest esteem, has since done more for his widow and his brother, than Frederick had done for him while he was director of his academy.

He had been ambitious neither of riches nor honour; but he had received both with respectful gratitude, and he rejoiced at the acquisition for the glory of the sciences. He had intended to affix these titles to the frontispiece of his new work, "*in order to show the world the high degree in which the Emperor loved and honoured philosophers.*" He had not lost all hope of cure; he believed only that his convalescence would be long. He offered, when he recovered his strength, to go and dine at M. Lacepede's country-house, with MM. Monge and Chaptal, and proposed to give them details respecting his life, which could no-where else be found. During this conversation, which lasted more than two hours, his memory often failed him; he made vain efforts to recover names and dates, but his discourse was always connected, full of strong thoughts, and bold expressions. This exercise of his faculties wasted the whole remains of his strength. Scarcely had his friends left him, when he fell into a fainting fit, and he died two days after, on the 10th of April, 1813, at three quarters past nine o'clock in the morning.

M. Lagrange was of a delicate but good complexion. His tranquillity, his moderation, and an austere and frugal regimen, from which he rarely deviated, prolonged his life to the age of 77 years, 2 months, and 10 days. He was twice married: first at Berlin, for the purpose of being on a footing with the rest of the academicians, none of whom were bachelors. He afterwards married, in France, Mademoiselle Lemonnier, daughter of the celebrated astronomer of that name, and he said to us, "I had no children by my first marriage; I do not know if I shall have any by my second; but I scarcely desire them." What he principally wished was an amiable companion, whose society might afford him some amusement during the intervals of his studies, and in this respect he was very successful. The Countess Lagrange, daughter, granddaughter, and niece, of members of the Academy of Sciences, was deserving of the name which he gave her. This advantage, in her eyes, made up for the difference of their ages, and she soon felt for him the tenderest regard. He was so grateful that he could scarcely bear to be separated from her, and it was on her account alone that he felt any regret at relinquishing life.

Though he had a venerable figure, indicating his excellent characteristics, he would never allow his portrait to be drawn. More than once, by a very excusable piece of address, persons have been introduced during the meeting of the Institute to take a sketch of him without his knowledge.—Gentle and even timid in conversation, he took a pleasure in asking questions, either to draw out others, or to add their reflections to his own vast knowledge. When he spoke, it was always in a tone of doubt, and his first words usually were, *I do not know.* He respected the opinions of others, and was very far from laying down his own as a rule. Yet it was not easy to make him change them. Sometimes he even defended them with a degree of heat which continued to increase till he was sensible of some alteration in himself; then he immediately resumed his usual tranquillity.

Among the master-pieces which the world owes to his genius, his *Mecanique* is the most remarkable and the most important. His *Fonctions Analytiques* hold only the second place, notwithstanding the capability of the principal idea, and the beauty of the delopements. A notation less commodious, and calculations more embarrassing,

though more luminous, will prevent mathematicians from employing, except in difficult and doubtful cases, his symbols and names. It is sufficient that he has proved the legitimacy of the more expeditious processes of the differential and integral calculus, and he has himself followed the ordinary notation in the second edition of his *Mecanique*. This great work is entirely founded on the calculus of variations, of which he was the inventor. The whole flows from a single formula, and from a principle known before his time; but the utility of it was far from being suspected. This sublime composition includes all his preceding labours which could be connected with it. It is distinguished likewise by the philosophical spirit which reigns from one end of it to the other. The geometrical law of the celestial motions are deduced from simple mechanical and analytical considerations. From those problems, which serve to analyze the true system of the world, the author passes to questions more difficult and complicated, which show the extent of his resources. Finally, we see there his new theory of the variations of arbitrary constant quantities in the motion of the planets, which so much distinguished the Memoirs of the Institute, where it proved that the author, at the age of 75, had not sunk from the rank which he had filled during so long a period in the opinion of all mathematicians.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

CARVING.

THE art of carving has been written upon by Jacques Vontet, who flourished in the seventeenth, and by Pierre Petit, who flourished in the eighteenth century, and who were carving squires to the Kings of France.

Montagne mentions the side-boardman of Cardinal Caraffi, who was very skilful, but who disserted about his art with all the zeal and gravity of a theologian.

Nec minimo sane discrimine refert,
Quo gestu lepores et quo gallina secetur.

Petit's book contains one hundred and fifty-one prints of the animals dotted for dissection, and is highly extolled by the author of the *Gastronomie*.

RICHARD PLUTO, A MONK OF CANTERBURY,

is much commended by Leland for his skill in poetry, rhetorick, mathematics, philosophy, and divinity; and especially ecclesiastical history, which he wrote of this kingdom. His other tracts are miscellaneous, some verse, and others in prose, *(viz.)* When Evil Comes. The Search after Good. Degrees of Virtue. Of Virginity. Of the Advantages of Death. Of Irony. On the Apostle's Pictures. Concerning the Writings of Philo; and of Time and Place. He died about the year 1181.—*(Dart's Hist. of Canterbury Cathedral.)*

RICHARD SIMON.

The father of rational Scripture-criticism was Richard Simon, of Dieppe. This learned and judicious man, who died at the beginning of the eighteenth century, has left four important works, which comprize all that had been done before his time in biblical learning. These works are, (1.) *Histoire Critique du Vieux Testament*, first published in 1678, but of which the revised and better edition appeared at Rotterdam in 1689. (2.) *Histoire Critique du Nouveau Testament*, 1689. (3.) *Histoire Critique des Versions du Nouveau Testament*, 1690; to which an appendix of *Nouvelles Observations* was added in 1695. (4.) *Histoire Critique des Principaux Commentateurs du Nouveau Testament*, 1692.

Semler translated into German these four books, and attached valuable additional notes: they are supplying the basis and model of a new, a purer, and more fundamental reformation. Simon separates incorrectly, that is, in a manner differently from Saint Paul, the Old and the New Testament. Saint Paul already uses the antithetic terms, παλαια and καινη διαθηκη, as established phrases. Now the Christians in his time had indeed produced some sacred books, but had as yet no separate and peculiar canon. It follows, that the Scriptures originally written in Hebrew were, in Saint Paul's time, denominated the Old Testament; and that the Scriptures originally written in Greek were denominated the New Testament. And Philo, who was no Christian, uses the words accordingly. In a critical edition of the Bible, all the books, now improperly termed *apocryphal*, would be ranked as component parts of the New Testament.

Of Richard Simon's works, only the two foremore can now merit an importation into English literature; for versions and commentators have so much multiplied, that his literary history of them would appear useless from incompletion.

CHURCH BELLS.

Saint Paulinus, of Nola, in Campania, first put up bells in his church during the fourth century. Hence the name *Nolæ Campanæ.*

Suetonius and Josephus mention bells, and Jerom Magius wrote on their antiquity. The eastern nations have contrived portable bells more powerful than our own.

THEODORE, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,

a Greek, born at Tarsus, in Cilicia. Being recommended to the Pope as a proper person to fill the chair of Canterbury, then vacant, he was consecrated by his Holiness 7 Cal. Apr. anno 668. He was a man of very great learning; thence, says Birchington, called Magnus; and indefatigable in communicating it to others; for which purpose, he, together with his friend Adrian, a Carthaginian, who accompanied him to England, drew together a large number of disciples at Cricklade, near Oxford, where they read divinity, philosophy, arithmetic, astronomy, and music; and at that time, says Bede, many of their scholars spoke Greek as familiarly as their mother-tongue. Archbishop Theodore left some tracts behind him, of which his Penitentiale, a pattern for that kind of writing, is, or lately was extant. He lived to be eighty-eight years old, and died Sept. 19, 690, and was buried at the monastery of St. Augustine, Canterbury.—(*Dart's Canterbury.*)

SNUFF.

The French have composed an *Encyclopedie de la Beauté*, a Lady's Dictionary, which contains, under various heads, anecdotes of dresses, manners, fashions, pastimes, which may be supposed to interest the sex. In the account of *snuff*, it is said, that the plant was found in Yucatan, by a Spaniard, and thence brought to Europe; that in 1560 this new sternutatory was first handed about; and that Catharine dei Medici was the first sovereign princess who took snuff. Her patronage decided the success of the plant, which was called *herbe à la reine*, and which was for a long time a fashion in the court-party, and held in abomination by the protestants. The literary controversy was violent; some physicians contended, that it injured the digestive power, if it concealed a vitious odor of the breath; some theologians contended, that it inspired contemptuous feelings, if it aroused the intellect of indolence.

TERRIER OF THE GLEBE AND VICARAGE OF AWLISCOMBE, &C. MADE PURSUANT TO THE ORDERS OF STEPHEN, LORD BISHOP OF EXON.

The vicarage-house is built with mud and earthen walls, and covered with thatch, containing four chambers, a kitchen, parlour, hall, and four small ground rooms, floored with earth, but not ceiled, consisting of about two bays of building; the barn and stable adjoining consist of about two bays of building, built with mud-walls and covered with thatch.

The glebe contains, by estimation, thirty acres, the particulars whereof are as follow, *viz.* six fields of arable land, containing sixteen acres, called by the name of Parks; two fields containing seven acres, called Rufflands; one field containing two acres, called Fishel-Pit; another containing one acre and an half, called Mouseland; another containing three quarters of an acre, adjoining to Breach meadow; and a small plot of ground in common, with the Rev. Mr. Drake's; one meadow containing one acre and an half, called Foxhill; another containing three quarters of an acre, called Woodcrofts. The orchard, garden, and homestal, contain half an acre; the orchard and homestal fenced with an hedge, and the garden with an earthen wall. There are some old trees remaining on the glebe, fit for nothing but gates and posts; and some saplings which are but of a small value.

The surplice fees are according to the inclination of the people, and Easter-offerings are two-pence for every person that is above the age of sixteen.

The meadows belonging to the Right Hon. Lord Petre are exempted from paying tithe, in lieu of which, the meadow before mentioned, called Woodcrofts, was given by his predecessors; and the meadows belonging to Roger Tuckfield, esq. are likewise exempted from paying tithe, in lieu of which the meadow called Foxhill, before mentioned, was given by his predecessors.

The use and manner of paying tithe are as follow, *viz.* for every cow giving milk, four-pence; for every calf, four-pence; for the foal of every mare, a penny; for every hogshead of cider, four-pence; for every herb-garden, a penny; for every acre mown, four-pence; for

every lamb, four-pence; for every fleece of wool, two-pence; and for every pig, two-pence; a hearth, a penny; honey and geese in kind.

The utensils are as follow, *viz.* two Common-Prayer Books, a large Bible, a book of homilies, a surplice and hood, a font of stone, a communion table, a carpet, a white linen table-cloth and napkin, a silver bowl that weighs twelve ounces and an half, without any inscription; a tin tankard, bason and plate, a velvet cushion, a bier, a black cloth, two chests, five bells, and a clock.

The church and church-yard are repaired by the churchwardens at the expence of the parish, and the chancel is repaired at the expence of the impropriator.

The clerk is paid at this time, by the appointment of the parish, 2*l.* 12*s.* a year; and the sexton 1*l.* 3*s.*

ROGER MARTYN, Vicar of Awliscombe.*

JOHN FRY, (1728,) } Churchwardens.
THOS. SHEPHERD, }

The principal inhabitants of the parish:—*John Fry, gent.; William Fry; John Husey; Josias Husey; Roger Bishop; William Pring; Daniel Pring; Thomas Bampfield; Daniel Pring.*

* Awliscombe is distant from Honiton two miles on the Columbton road, and sixteen miles from Exeter.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON THE PRESENT STATE OF SPAIN.

Written at Madrid, June 1, 1814.

[Under the unfortunate issue of the Spanish revolution, the following thoughts, dictated on the spot by actual circumstances—the re-establishment of an unlimited monarchy—of the inquisition—of the religious (rather irreligious) orders—of the convents, &c.—are submitted to the readers of the Monthly Magazine.*]

NOW the wide-wasting flame unfetter'd rages,
And Virtue, Freedom, and Religion, wasted
By its black ravages, retire in sadness,
And weep (not for themselves) but human kind!
Now the heart-easing hope that future ages
Would wake to liberty and joy, is blasted;
While Melancholy takes the place of Gladness,
Sickened at the ruins that she leaves behind.

Slavery's slow poison, torturing and degrading,
Begins to work—men, to barbarians sinking,
Bow their mean heads, and wear the fasten'd fetter,
Gloom darkening sits on sober Reason's brow,
And man, man's noblest privilege invading,
Wrests that best right of man—the right of thinking,
And chains him down to misery!—'twere better
To sleep in dust than be degraded so.

O why did Liberty's delightful beaming
Thus break deceitful on our eager vision?
O why did Heaven allow that Bliss should ever
Thus flatter with its radiance—thus depart?
Was it to leave these eyes in sorrow streaming,
To subject us to Folly's loose derision,
To teach us that fair Freedom's reign shall never
Lighten the heavy anguish of our heart?

Fell Superstition from her den now rising,
(Slavery's prime handmaid!) arm'd with knotted scourges,
Furious and fierce, for human victims roaming,
Rushes to make devoted man her prey;
New horrors for the sons of Truth devising,
Wild as the whirlwind---restless as the surges,
Fiery as hell, with blood and madness foaming,
Sweeps peace, and hope, and happiness, away.

Sad, sad reverse! O when shall dawn that morrow
Which to-day's gloominess shall chase from nature;
When shall th' inquiring eye of Expectation
See that dread hour when God shall interpose,
When Heaven shall ease the heaving breast of sorrow,
Confound the daring of that sinful creature,
(Usurper, tyrant over His creation,)
Who hurls the thunderbolt at Folly's foes!

Come, blissful period!--for, till then despairing,
Sad sighs will break our rest!---but no!---th' Almighty
Will hear our prayers---his holy arm shall scatter
The vain opposers of His sacred will.
Peace! Peace, my soul! none but th' Almighty fearing,
March nobly on! thy conscience shall requite thee;
Virtue and He thy guardians---'tis no matter!
All shall be well---ye doubts, ye cares, be still!

O.

* Of course we feel obliged to the author for thinking of our Journal at Madrid, particularly in the honourable association of ideas here indicated.

SONNET

TO THE REV. JOSEPH PICKERING, OF PADDINGTON, MIDDLESEX.

By JOHN MAYNE.

SWEET sound! I love to hear the parish-bells
At church-time, when the villagers repair
To learn glad tidings, which the preacher tells,
And bless their MAKER in the House of Pray'r!

Behold them listening to the truths divine!
'Tis PICKERING preaches, dignified and clear!
Pickering, whose precepts in his practice shine,
Confirms their hope, and dissipates their fear!

Returning happy home through flow'ry meads,
Or struggling on in Care's perplexing road,
His doctrine guides them in the path which leads
Their footsteps to the Paradise of GOD!

Pure Paradise! unruffled with a sigh!
Man's surest hope on earth! the day-spring from on high!

VERSES OF MIGNON.

By GOETHE.

[Madame de Stael has given the first line in her L'Allemagne. The translation is as near the original as it is possible to render it. The resemblance between the opening lines of Lord Byron's "Corsair" and these verses is very striking.]

KNOW'ST thou the land where figs and citron trees are growing,
Where golden orange fruit, under dark leaves, is glowing,
Where the zephyr soft, from the azure west, is blowing,
Where the humble myrtle and the laurel grow?
Know'st thou the land?
Thither, thither,
With thee, my beloved, with thee wou'd I go?

Know'st thou the mansion, its lofty columns raising,
With its glittering saloon and gilded rooms blazing,
And statues of marble that ask me, while gazing:
O what, lovely child! what to thee have they done?
Know'st thou the mansion?
Thither, thither,
With thee, my beloved, I long to be gone!

Know'st thou the mountain, its path thro' the clouds wending,
Where the mule, wrapt in mist, its lonely way is bending;
Where the kite rears her brood, over caverns depending,
And o'er falling rocks the rapid torrents flow?
Know'st thou the mountain?
Thither, thither,
Points our way---O, my father, let us go!

C. REDDING.

ON THE DEATH OF LADY SHAW

Written in the Year 1751;

By A DIGNIFIED CLERGYMAN.

THUS Death, the king of terrors, spoke:
"Be sure the aim, and home the stroke;
My will despotic has decreed
The fairest sacrifice shall bleed,
To gratify my wanton pride.
Where do the Graces all reside?
Where shall the pointed arrow fly,
That each may sicken, pine, and die?
Where can the stroke be so severe
To make all nature drop a tear?
Soon as among the fair I see
Perfection's bright epitome,
I'll vent my fury, fix her doom,
And, in its verdure, nip the bloom;
Tho' all the various charms combin'd
Of person, intellect, and mind;
Still unsuccessful they should plead
To stop my dart, or check its speed.
No soft endearing smiles of youth,
Good nature, innocence, or truth,
Shall change my purpose to assault
The first I meet without a fault:
Nor universal prayers shall save
Th' unspotted victim from the grave;
But fall she must; tho' good and wise,
And all the world shall sympathize."
Thus having spoke, the tyrant saw
An object free from every flaw,
Then bent his bow and aim'd at Shaw.

A POETICAL EXHIBITION OF ATMOSPHERICAL EVAPORATION, FROM THE CLOUDS OF ARISTOPHANES.

By the Rev. JAMES BROWN.

CIRCLING this pendent globe, Air, boundless king,
To deck thy throne meteors their radiance bring,
The clouds their lightning and their thunder lend,
Thy sky to fire, and Tellus' oaks to rend.
Mount Ether's heights, ye clouds, in richest die,
And there effulgent charm my raptur'd eye,
Serene (invok'd) sail slow thro' fields of air,
Bright are your tints, the ground they tinge is fair.
O come! and to a Mortal's view I'll shew
Your forms which change, and as they change they glow.

As on Olympus' snowy top divine
You form and draw the azure-lengthen'd line;
Or 'mid his bowers, where Ocean's billows sweep,
Tread, with his sea-green nymphs, the oozy deep;
In measur'd maze to wat'ry music move,
And hear the surges as they roar above;
Or, at Nile's streams your golden vases fill,
Vases, which soon their liquid stores distil;
Or else Mæotis' lake, or Mima's snow
Invest, or mounting high or flitting low.
Where'er—accept our victim and our pray'r,
Alike the objects of your guardian care.

DIRGE.

DIRGE.

THE lark that soars on early wing
The rising sun to greet,
Is taught its happiness to sing
In notes supremely sweet.

The brutes which perish too enjoy
A short, but happy reign;
Delight unmingled with alloy,
And pleasure free from pain.

The winged tenants of the air
On pleasure's pinions borne,
Live thoughtless and devoid of care,
But man was made to mourn.

His infancy is weak and vain.
His youth the passions rend;
His prime of life is care and pain,
And death, cold death, his end.

The empty puff of noisy wind
Which sweeps the vallies o'er,
Rages and swells a vent to find,
And then is heard no more.

Such is the life of man, a blast
Unmeaning and forlorn,
Which but proclaims this truth at last,
That man was made to mourn.

Kentish Town. H. N.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To Mr. William Bundy, *of Camden Town, for the Manufacture of Lint.*

LINT is made from yarn, without the process of weaving, to describe which a plate is necessary, and may be found in the *Repertory of Arts*. As it is manufactured from the new material, it is of a uniform glossy white, as originally bleached; nor can there be the smallest variation of appearance or quality in any quantity, being wrought in one entire piece; and, as it is perfectly new and pure, it does not contain any lurking infection. It is of a convenient width, and being made to the length of any number of yards required, of course need not, when used, be cut to disadvantage, by leaving small bits to waste; while, its strength for spreading being lengthwise, it will make a delicate roller. Another obvious advantage which the patent lint has over every other article that may be brought into competition with it, is its cheapness; for in this mode of manufacturing, the threads run only one way, which constitute its strength for spreading or using as a bandage, (the cross threads being unnecessary, and certainly superfluous,) of course half the weight of the material is dispensed with, though the same quantity of surface is produced.

To Mr. Charles James Mason, *of Lane Delph, near Newcastle-under-Line, for the Improvement of the Manufacture of the English Porcelain.*

The iron-stone, which contains a proportion of argil and silex, is first roasted in a common biscuit kiln, to facilitate its trituration, and to expel sulphur and other volatile ingredients which it may contain. A large earthen crucible is constructed, after the exact model of an iron forge, a part of the bottom of which is filled with charcoal or cokes: these having been previously strewed with ore, and about one-third part of lime, are raised to an intense heat by a strong blast of air, introduced under the cokes at the bottom. By this heat the ore is fused, and the fluid-iron drops through the fuel to the bottom: then follows the scoria, which floats upon the top of the fluid-iron. This latter scoria, or, as the workmen call it, slag, is the material used in the manufacture of the china, and is much impregnated with iron, and of a compact and dense structure. The slag is next let off, by a hole through the forge, into a clean earthen vessel, where it cools. This last vessel is then broken, in order to detach the slag from it, with hammers. The above part of the process he does not consider as essential, as it is merely conducive to the cleanliness of the ware. The scoria is next pounded into small pieces, and ground in water, to the consistence of a fine paste, at the flint mills of the country. This paste is next evaporated to dryness, on a slip kiln, well known amongst potters. Thus evaporated to dryness, it is used with the other ingredients in the following proportions, *viz.*

	cwt.	qrs.	l.	s.
Prepared iron stone .	3	0	0	
Ground flint . .	4	0	0	
Ground Cornwall stone	4	0	0	
Cornwall clay . .	4	0	0	
Blue oxyd of cobalt .	0	0	1	

These having been mixed together with water by the slip-maker, are again evaporated on the slip kiln to the proper consistency for use. The clay thus prepared, is of course used in the usual way in the fabrication of the several kinds of vessels.

To

To Messrs. Richard *and* Frederick Coupland, *of Leeds, for a Manufacture of Shawls, Cords, Brunswicks, ribbed and plain Kerseymeres and milled Cloths, from a Mixture of animal and vegetable Wool, prepared and spun into Yarn without Oil.*

This new method consists, first, in making yarn from a mixture of vegetable and animal wool, in the common method now used in the manufacturing of the yarn in Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and other manufacturing places within this realm, known by the name of Winter Marino or Vigonia; which yarn is used in the manufacture of hosiery.

Secondly: That the yarn being so made, is then woven (in the common method now used in the weaving of cords, Brunswicks, ribbed and plain kerseymeres and milled cloths, respectively) into cords, Brunswicks, ribbed and plain kerseymeres and milled cloth.

Thirdly: After the cords are so woven, they are cut, scoured, and cropped, in the common method, as now used in the manufacture of cords made of cotton warp and woollen weft.

Fourthly: The Brunswicks, ribbed and plain kerseymeres, and milled cloth, are milled, dressed, and finished in the common method now used in the milling, dressing, and finishing of woollen cloth.

To Mr. John Hancock, *late of Reading, for an Improvement in Carriages.*

The material not hitherto used in the construction of carriages is whalebone, which Mr. H. applies partially, or particularly. The wheels, the circumference, are made of wood, and are bound with iron; the spokes are of whalebone, fastened into the wood by mortice and tenon, or by passing the tenon quite through the mortice, divided as though for wedging, and turning each half contrarywise down upon the wood, on the outside, and nailing or otherwise fastening it: the nave, or box, is of cast brass or other metal. The axle is iron, and has a collar on it; in the centre of which a groove is turned: this collar just enters the back part of the box, on the outside of which a groove is turned with a mortice through on each side, exactly opposite to the groove in the axle. Round the groove in the box two springs are fastened with a bolt or catch, formed on the end of each, something resembling those in a common door-lock: these bolts go through the mortice in the box into the groove in the collar on the axle, and are kept down into this groove by the springs. On the outside of the bolts is made a loop to pull them up with, when the wheel is to be taken off. About half way across is turned another groove, wide enough to admit the spokes across; which groove pieces of iron are let in, under which the spokes are passed, so that one piece of bone forms the two spokes; an iron collar is then put on each side of them upon the box, which fastens the ends of all the iron cross pieces, and thus these fix the spokes in the box. When the spokes are thus fixed into the wood or circumference, and into the boxes, each two of them that are formed of one piece of bone, are then braced together as tight as possible, in the manner drums are strained, only with iron clips and rivets; the wheels are pushed on the axle, and are fastened by the springs pressing the bolts into the groove in the axle.

In gigs, a piece of whalebone is put between the iron under the shafts, to prevent their breaking; and whalebone is otherwise introduced to strengthen or brace the carriage, as may appear necessary in the different forms. The springs are made of steel, with bone round, under or upon them, to prevent their breaking, or of whalebone entirely; their form also depending on the different construction of the carriages. The body has no other novelty than the occasional introduction of whalebone, their form depending upon individual fancy or convenience, or the variation of public taste. The heads, hoods, or roofs, are composed of cotton, silk, or leather, with whalebone, iron, steel, cane, or wood, to strain or raise them, constructed much in the usual way, but subject, like the bodies, to different methods to make them lighter or stronger.

These carriages, therefore, are sufficiently elastic to accommodate themselves to concussions, and stiff enough to recover. The elasticity throughout is also much more pleasant than that of steel. Whalebone, from its being more pliant, does not recoil so quick, but simply dips, and recovers, something like the motion of a boat on the water. Indeed, a deep rut, or a large stone, is scarcely felt by the person in the carriage, and it is literally impossible to break the springs.

Other Patents lately granted, of which we solicit the Specifications.

Isaac Mason, of Wellen Hall, Stafford, tea-tray maker; for a method of making stamped fronts for register-stoves, tea-trays, mouldings, and other articles in brass and other metals.—April 7, 1814.

John

JOHN ROBERTS, of Brownlow-street, Drury-lane, blind-maker; for map-rollers and carriage-blinds, and other similar objects.—April 7, 1814.

WILLIAM WHITFIELD, of Birmingham, scale-beam-maker; for certain improvements in carriages.—April 7, 1814.

JOHN READ, of the parish of Horsemonden, Kent, gardener; for means of raising and conveying water, steam, gas, or any other fluid, by pipes of purified earth.—April 18, 1814.

DAVID GRANT, of Pickett-street, Strand, soda-water-manufacturer; for a pump or apparatus for drawing off soda-water, and other liquors impregnated with fixed air.—April 27, 1814.

LEWIS GOMPERTZ, of Kennington Oval, Surrey, for sundry improvements in carriages, (and substitutes for wheels for carriages,) and other machines.—April 27, 1814.

JOHN BARNARD LOGIER, of Sackville-street, Dublin; for an apparatus for facilitating the acquirement of proper execution on the piano-forte.—April 28, 1814.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

The Royal College of Surgeons having deposited Mr. John Hunter's Museum in a magnificent saloon of their establishment at Lincoln's Inn Fields, adapted to the delivery of annual Lectures, Mr. ABERNETHY has recently delivered the two first Lectures, which merit public attention from their subject, the occasion, and the name of their author. In the article *Varieties*, we have noticed the Museum itself, but in justice to our readers we here present them with the substance of the first Lectures of the professor.

An Enquiry into the Probability and Rationality of Mr. Hunter's Theory of Life; being the subject of the first two Anatomical Lectures, delivered before the Royal College of Surgeons, of London; by John Abernethy, F.R.S. &c. Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the College.

WHOEVER duly reflects (says Mr. Abernethy) on the extent of human knowledge and power, cannot but feel an interest in anatomical enquiries; since he must perceive that it is by means of the organization of the body, the mind acquires all its information, and executes all its purposes. When, however, we engage in anatomical enquiries, we find so great a diversity of structure in the different parts of the body; so great a variety of expedients for effecting certain purposes, all so simple in their nature, yet so adequate to their intended design, that anatomy becomes highly interesting from the curiosity it excites, the knowledge it imparts, and the food for meditation it affords.

When also, in the prosecution of our anatomical enquiries, we as it were analyze the body, or reduce it to its elementary parts; when we find that every organ and every portion of it, is composed of a few and simple vessels, a few and simple fibres; that by these it is originally formed, kept in constant repair, endowed with animation, sensation, and motion; we become lost in astonishment that such important ends can be effected by apparently such simple means.

In surveying the great chain of living beings, we find life connected with a vast variety of organization, yet exercising the same functions in each; a circumstance from which we may, I think, naturally conclude, that life does not depend on organization. Mr. Hunter, who so patiently and accurately examined the different links of this great chain, which seems to connect even man with the common matter of the universe, was of this opinion. In speaking of the properties of life, he says, it is something that prevents the chemical decomposition, to which dead animal and vegetable matter is so prone; that regulates the temperature of the bodies it inhabits, and is the cause of the actions we observe in them. All these circumstances, though deduced from an extensive contemplation of the subject, may, however, be legitimately drawn from observations made on the egg. A living egg does not putrefy under circumstances that would rapidly cause that change in a dead one. The former resists a degree of cold that would freeze the latter. And when subjected to the genial warmth of incubation, the matter of it begins to move, or to be moved, so as to build up the curious structure of the young animal.

The formation of the embryon in gallinaceous ova, was particularly attended to by Mr. Hunter; and he was of opinion, that motions began in various places in the cicatricula, so as simultaneously to form parts of the embryon and its appendages.

I proceed now to consider the structure

ture and functions of those fibres which constitute THE MUSCLES, in order to introduce the discussion of the probability and rationality of Mr. Hunter's Theory, as *a cause of irritability*. Muscular fibres are soft and readily lacerable in the dead body, and even during life when they are in a state of inaction. They are composed of that insoluble substance which we meet with in the blood, and which, from its disposition to concrete in a fibrous form, is called the fibrous part of that fluid. The threads and flakes of common cellular substance, which connect the muscular fibres, and every where pervade the structure of a muscle, may be removed by boiling, and then the muscular fibres may be separated, till they become too minute to admit of further separation, and almost elude our unassisted sight. Yet there are some who assert, that by the aid of powerful lenses each fibre, though slender as the threads of flimsy gossamer, appears but as a muscle in miniature, being composed of a number of smaller fibres. There are others who maintain the contrary, and affirm that they can see the ultimate muscular fibres.

Fontana, it must be granted, possessed considerable talent in microscopical observations, for he says, that he could readily distinguish the nature of any animal substance, which might be placed on the field of his microscope, by regarding its ultimate fibres, and according to him the muscular fibres are much smaller than those of the nerves. Proscaska and others assert, that the ultimate muscular fibres are continued throughout the whole length of a muscle. How marvellous, (could we but see it,) would such a slender thread appear, continued throughout the whole length of the human sartorius. Haller, however, affirms, that the fibres are not continued, but that one set terminating another begins. Suspecting that Haller employed the solar microscope on this occasion, as he says he had done on others, I examined muscular fibres with this instrument. Now, though I place no confidence in my own observation, and think the subject unimportant as to any conclusion that may be deduced from it, yet I will tell you how a portion of a muscle appeared to me when magnified about 500 times. The fibres were slightly undulating, and one set terminating, another began: neither were the sets of fibres of considerable length. The muscular fibres were connected by cross threads of common cellular substance.

Muscles are liberally supplied both with blood vessels and nerves, but nothing peculiar is perceived in their distribution. We make them very red by injecting them, and we see numerous nerves entering their substance at various places. Yet the vessels of some muscles are too minute to receive red blood or our coloured injections, so that redness, though a common, is not an essential character of muscle.

Muscles have the power of contracting with surprizing celerity and force. It seems indeed wonderful that the biceps muscle of the arm, which in the dead state would be torn by the weight of a few ounces appended to it, shall in the living state be capable of lifting and sustaining more than one hundred pounds. The matter in the muscle seems neither to be increased nor diminished during its contraction, what is lost in length being gained in bulk. The voluntary contraction of muscles cannot be long continued; they become weary and painful, the contraction remits and recurs, causing a tremulous motion. Yet this phænomenon does not seem to be the effect of absolute inability, in the irritable property, to continue in action, for some muscles continue to act without experiencing fatigue. For instance, those of the jaws and back; for whenever they relax, the jaw drops, and the head and body fall forwards, as we see in persons who are going to sleep in a sitting posture. Certain sphincter muscles likewise remain in action without experiencing fatigue. Some sphincters also, I may add, are disposed to yield considerably without impatience; so that their irritability resembles that of those muscles which Bichât has considered as a distinct class, and subservient alone to what he calls the organic life. The contractile power of muscles is also capable of remaining in vehement action for a great length of time, as we see in some cases of cramps, and still more in some cases of tonic tetanus.

Yet though the irritable power is not incapable of continued exertion, it seems evidently to be in general susceptible of fatigue, and inclines to be at rest. If we stimulate the muscles of a limb of a frog severed from the body, by voltaic electricity, the muscular actions are at first vivid and forcible, but they grow fainter and feebler on repeated excitement. Yet, if we wait a little till they seem to regain their power, they become vivid and forcible as at first, from the same degree of excitement. Such actions

may be excited at intervals for twenty-four hours, though with a gradual diminution in their power, after which, in general, they can be no longer excited, and then the muscles become permanently and rigidly contracted. The foregoing facts appear to me to shew the impropriety of the phrase, exhausted irritability, which is in common use to express our inability by the effort of our will to continue the actions of our voluntary muscles: it seems manifest that the irritability is not exhausted but fatigued.

The rigid contraction of the muscles after death, is the effect of irritability: it is its last act. A considerable force is required to overcome this contraction, or to bend the rigid limbs of the dead body, when it has recently taken place. The force required to effect this, gradually diminishes till the muscles become quite pliant; and then, and not till then, does putrefaction ensue.

Having thus briefly described the principal phænomena of muscular action, for I forbear to notice others of less importance, I proceed to review the conjectures that have been formed as to the cause of these curious, sudden, and powerful contractions. Not to speak of exploded hypotheses, I trouble you only with those which are modern.

First, then, the contraction has been supposed to be the effect of some chemical change occurring in the part. This opinion is, I think, invalidated by the reiterated contractions which may be produced in the limbs of some animals when removed from the body, even during twenty-four hours, if excited by voltaic electricity, and consequently when no supply of materials can be supposed to exist within the limb, to produce such reiterated chemical changes. The opinion is still further refuted by observing, that these vivacious contractions will equally take place, upon the same excitement, in the exhausted receiver of an air-pump and in the open air. They may also be excited under water, under oil, in a great variety of gases; in short, under circumstances which exclude the presence of any chemical agent from without, to which such changes could reasonably be imputed.

Secondly. The contraction of irritability has been supposed to be a property of the muscular fibres. Properties are generally considered as permanent qualities. Thus, the property of gravitation is continually operating, equally when bodies remain at rest and when it produces motion in them, equally whilst I support this book in my hand, and when I suffer it to fall on the table. If, however, so curious an occasional property could belong to matter, we should naturally expect that it would belong to some peculiar quality, or arrangement of matter. But irritability is connected with matter of different qualities and arrangements. The flesh of animals and that of fish are different in quality; the mucilaginous bladders which float in the sea differ from vegetables; yet all are irritable, or possess this power of occasional contraction. Though in general we find irritability connected with a fibrous structure, yet, if we may trust our senses, it is not so in every instance. In the hydatid, where no such structure is apparent, even with the aid of lenses, we still have evidence of the irritability of life. If also, as I strongly suspect, the muscular fibres be not continued from one end of the muscle to the other, irritability could not in that case be considered as a property belonging to them, since any breach of continuity would completely frustrate the contraction of the whole muscle.

Thirdly, I proceed to inquire into Mr. Hunter's opinion, that irritability is the effect of some subtle, mobile, invisible substance, superadded to the evident structure of muscles, or other forms of vegetable and animal matter, as magnetism is to iron, and as electricity is to various substances with which it may be connected. Mr. Hunter doubtless thought, and I believe most persons do think, that in magnetic and electric motions, a subtile invisible substance, of a very quickly and powerfully mobile nature, puts in motion other bodies which are evident to the senses, and are of a nature more gross and inert. To be as convinced as I am of the probability of Mr. Hunter's Theory as a cause of irritability, it is, I am aware, necessary to be as convinced as I am, that electricity is what I have now supposed it to be, and that it pervades all nature.

There are some philosophers who think, that properties similar to those which, in the aggregate mass become an object of our senses, likewise belong to every atom of which it is composed; whilst others, on the contrary, think, that the atoms have very different qualities, and that the vis inertiæ is the property only of the aggregate mass. The matter of animals and vegetables is, however, an aggregate mass; it is, as we express it, common matter, it is inert; so

that

that the necessity of supposing the superaddition of some subtile and mobile substance is apparent.

Taking it for granted that the opinions generally entertained concerning the cause of electrical motions are true, analogy would induce us to suppose, that similar motions might be produced, by similar causes, in matter organized as it is found to be in the vegetable and animal systems.

The phænomena of electricity and of life correspond. Electricity may be attached to, or inhere, in a wire; it may be suddenly dissipated, or have its powers annulled, or it may be removed by degrees or in portions, and the wire may remain less and less strongly electrified, in proportion as it is abstracted. So life inheres in vegetables and animals; it may sometimes be suddenly dissipated, or have its powers abolished, though in general it is lost by degrees, without any apparent change taking place in the structure; and in either case putrefaction begins when life terminates.

The motions of electricity are characterized by their celerity and force; so are the motions of irritability. The motions of electricity are vibratory; so likewise are those of irritability. When by long continued exertion the power of muscles is fatigued, or when it is feeble, their vibratory or tremulous motions are manifest to common observation, but the same kind of motion may be perceived at all times by attention, as has been shewn by Doctor Woolaston in the Croonian Lecture for the year 1810. It is then I think manifest, that Mr. Hunter's conjectures are the most probable of any that have been offered as to the cause of irritability.

We see vegetables as it were self-formed and producing their own species. We observe them also exerting most of the powers which animals possess. That they have irritability is evident from the current of their sap and their secretions; nay, in some we observe those vivacious motions which seem chiefly to belong to animal life, as is evident in the Mimosæ, the Dionæa Muscipula, and Heydysarum gyrans. We see them like animals, having alternate seasons of action and repose; and though in general vegetables, like animals, are in action during the day and rest in the night, yet also some vegetables, like some animals, rest in the day and are in action during the common season of repose.

We see animals scarcely differing from vegetables in their functions, like them doomed to a stationary existence, with even less appearance of organization than we usually discover in vegetables, and of a structure so simple as to admit of propagation like vegetables by cuttings. Yet in all the diversity of living beings we recognize certain processes peculiar and essential to life; as the power of converting other kinds of matter into that appropriate to the individual it is to form and support; the power of distributing the nutriment, thus converted, to every part for its formation and supply; the ventilation, as I may call it, of the nutritive fluids; the power of preparing various dissimilar substances from the nutritive fluids; and the propagation of the species. As what is deemed the complexity of animal life increases, we find distinct organs allotted for each of these functions; thus we have organs of digestion, circulation, respiration, secretion, and generation, which are various in their structure in the different tribes of animals.

In vegetables, and in some molluscæ, no traces of nerves are discoverable. The nervous system begins in a simple form, and seems to increase in complexity up to man. But this will make the subject of the next lecture. Mr. Hunter also shews us that there are animals, as for instance the torpedo and gymnotus, which have organs liberally supplied with nerves, forming an electric battery which they can charge at will. Such facts shew to what a degree electricity exists in these animals, and how greatly it is under the influence or controul of the nervous system; and they could not fail to make a strong impression on the contemplative and deeply meditating mind of Mr. Hunter.

What then, may I ask, is the natural inference to be drawn from the examination of this great chain of being, which seems to connect even man with the common matter of the universe? What but that which Mr. Hunter drew, that life must be something independent of organization, since it is able to execute the same functions with such diversified structure, and even in some instances with scarcely any appearance of organization at all.

The experiments of Sir Humphrey Davy, seem to me to form an important link in the connexion of our knowledge of dead and living matter. He has solved the great and long hidden mystery of chemical attraction, by shewing that it depends upon the electric properties which the atoms of different species of matter

matter possess. Nay, by giving to an alkali electric properties which did not originally belong to it, he has been able to controul the ordinary operations of nature, and to make potash pass through a strong acid, without any combination taking place. That electricity is something, I could never doubt, and therefore it follows as a consequence, in my opinion, that it must be every where connected with those atoms of matter, which form the masses that are cognizable to our senses; and that it enters into the composition of every thing, inanimate or animate. If then it be electricity that produces all the chemical changes, we so constantly observe, in surrounding inanimate objects, analogy induces us to believe that it is electricity which also performs all the chemical operations in living bodies; that the universal chemist resides in them, and exercises in some degree peculiar powers, because it possesses a peculiar apparatus.

It is then, I think, manifest, says Mr. Abernethy, that Mr. Hunter's Theory of Life, presents us with the most probable solution of the phænomena of irritability, of any that has hitherto been proposed.

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Greece; a Poem, in three Parts, with Notes, Classical Illustrations, and Sketches of the Scenery; by Wm. Haygarth, A.M. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

The General-Post Bag, or News, Foreign and Domestic: to which is added La Bagatelle; by Humphrey Hedgehog, esq. fc. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Europa Rediviva: a Poem. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Minstrel's Stolen Moments, or Shreds of Fancy. 8vo. 9s.

Childe Alarique, a Poet's Reverie; Wallace, a Fragment; Varia, the Exile; and other Poems; by R. P. Gillies, esq. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Lady of the Lake, a Poem; by Walter Scott, esq. tenth edition, 8vo. 12s.

Peace, a Lyric Poem; by Thos. Eastce Abbott. 4to. 1s. 6d.

Poems by Robt. Bloomfield, new edition. 2 vols. 24mo. 8s.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Memoirs of the Queen of Etruria, written by herself; also a Narrative of the Seizure and Removal of Pope Pius VII, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Thoughts on Peace, in the present Situation of the Country, with respect to its Finances and Circulating Medium; with an Appendix concerning the Theory of Money. 8vo. 6s.

Benhadad and Bonaparte delineated;—two Sermons, preached in the Episcopal Chapel, Stirling; by the Right Rev. George Gleig, LL.D. F.R.S.E. 2s.

England's Mercies and Duties:—A Sermon, preached in the Church of St. George, Little Bolton, Lancashire; by the Rev. W. Thistlethwaite, M.A. minister. 1s.

Substance of the Speech of Geo. Holford, esq. on the Motion made by him in the House of Commons, on Tuesday the 14th of June, 1814, for leave to bring in a Bill for the better Management of the Prisons belonging to the City of London. 1s.

A Few Reflections on Passing Events. 1s.

THEOLOGY.

Remarks on the Version of the New Testament, edited by the Unitarians; by the Rev. Edw. Nares. 8vo. 12s.

Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Walsall, June 1st; by I. C. Woodhouse, D.D. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

A Confutation of the Errors of Meditation and Methodism. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Grotius on the Truth of Christianity, translated

translated by Spencer Madan, D.D. 8vo. 12s.

Hints to the Clergy of the Established Church, particularly to its Rulers, on the present relaxed state of Ecclesiastical Discipline. 8vo. 1s.

Sermon preached at St. Mary's, Gateshead, May 8th; by John Headlam, A.M. 8vo. 6s.

Sermons, by Wm. Moodie, D.D. F.R.S.E. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Sermon preached at the Visitation of the Rev. Archdeacon Nares, in the parish Church of Walsall, on the 1st of June, 1814; by the very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield. 1s. 6d.

Christianity the Glory of England;—a Sermon on the present happy Era (1814); by the Rev. Bladen Downing, LL.B. 1s.

A Communication sent in a Letter to the Rev. Mr. P. in 1797, with an Explanation thereon now given; by Joanna Southcott. 8vo. pp. 24. 6d.

A New Abridgement of Law's Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life. 12mo. 5s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Local and Literary Account of Leamington, Warwick, Birmingham, &c.; by M. Pratt. 12mo. 5s.

The Traveller's Guide through Holland with a Statement of Population and Tables of Exchange of Dutch and English Money, &c. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

USEFUL ARTS.

A Treatise on Domestic Wine-Making; calculated for making excellent Wines from all the various Fruits of this United Country, in relation to Strength, Brilliancy, Health, and Economy; explanatory of the whole Process, and every other requisite guide after the Wine is made, and in the Cellar, for Sixty different Sorts of Wines.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Travels of Mirza Abu Taleb Khan in Asia, Africa, and Europe; by Chas. Stewart, esq. M.S.A. 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

Letters from a Lady to her Sister, during a Tour to Paris in the Months of April and May, 1814. 12mo. 4s.

A Voyage to Terra Australis, undertaken for the purpose of completing the discovery of that vast country; prosecuted in the years 1801, 1802, and 1803, in his Majesty's ship the Investigator, and subsequently in the armed vessel Porpoise, and Cumberland schooner; illustrated with views, and a very large folio volume of charts, headlands, and botanical subjects; by Matthew Flinders, commander of the Investigator, 2 vols. 4to.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

**** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received,*

THE literary world has been agitated during the current month, by discussions relating to the liberty of the press, owing to an attempt of the restored dynasty in France to subject the operations of that powerful agent to the coercion of preventive laws. We have at different times endeavoured to give a just direction to the public mind in regard to this branch of social economy; and we have exposed prevailing errors and the causes of them, particularly in a paper in the Monthly Mag. for July 1811, page 521. In spite of the attempts designedly made to produce confusion on this subject, and restrain the exercise of an inherent right, our readers will feel all the bearings of the question by simply considering that the right of *printing* is strictly analogous to that of *speaking*, because printing is but a mere extension of the powers of speech by mechanical contrivance;—consequently it is as absurd and unjust to subject the press to any previous regulations, as it would be to restrict the faculty of speech. No laws can be necessary to regulate the press, which are not equally necessary to regulate the exercise of speech; and of the impertinence of attempting to regulate speech the meanest capacity can decide, as well as the most enlightened. The only essential difference between the two powers of the press and speech, is the local personality of one, and the ubiquity of the other; therefore, if any law were necessary to regulate the press, for the purpose of establishing a closer analogy between speaking and printing, it should be simply one, which should compel every author to affix his name to every thing that he prints. The powers of speech and of the press would then be liable to the same responsibility, and the right to exercise both would, of course, be strictly synonymous. In England, we have no positive laws relative to the press, simply, because offences committed by that mechanical contrivance were not considered, at the time of its introduction, as different from those committed by the natural powers of speech. The abuse of either, by sedition or slander, was indifferently considered as a misdemeanor, by that common law which takes cognizance of all wrongs; hence, no special law became necessary to regulate the press. It is true, that within these few years, it has

been enacted that printers should annex their names to whatever they print, and this, to a certain extent, is equivalent to the principle indicated above, that authors of all sentiments, propagated by the mechanism of the press, ought to be known, such obligation placing them in no different situation from that in which they would stand in exercising their natural faculty of speech. After this plain exposition, need we comment on the abuse of the unalienable rights of man which is committed by all legislators who attempt to place the right of printing under any licence or controul, except that of the author, or printer, being bound to affix his name, and being answerable for any misdemeanor? The judges of the offence, in England, are a jury of the country, and the elements of this crime are the same as all others; that is, a criminal mind must be made to appear, and a wrong must be proved to have been suffered. If we choose further to extend our view, we might add that, as it is a common right to expose public wrongs, and discuss topics of public interest, so nothing published relative to public men or public things, as such, can, if true, be held to be a misdemeanor; truth or falsehood being, therefore, the test of this crime. On the other hand, as individuals for their conduct are accountable only to the law, or to their God, so no other individual has any right to constitute himself a tribunal to judge another; therefore the truth or falsehood of an accusation against an individual is less a test of this species of libel, than the motives or necessity for the publication. Such is the whole law and the rational practice of England in regard to the press; and similar principles would serve as a security for every government which did not intend to do wrong, and to screen itself from public censure. The regulations proposed in France are consequently, in our view, an outrage on the common rights of mankind, and an insult on the good intelligence of the age. To place all journals, newspapers, pamphlets, and moderate-sized volumes under the inquisition of jealous and sycophantic censors of the press, would be, at a blow, to destroy all useful discussion, to blast the energies of the human mind, to render the press subservient only to abuses of power, and to extinguish that public spirit which is generated by the collision of opposing opinions, and which serves as the pabulum of all patriotic feeling and national prosperity.

The Copy-Right Bill underwent various alterations before it passed from the Commons to the Lords. No option about the copy-right remains as a condition of entry, and no proportion of the price is to be paid for the copies. The time too in which the copies may be demanded by the public libraries, is enlarged from six months to twelve months, and, to give them the opportunity of making their demand, all books must be entered at Stationers' Hall within three months, and a copy, on the best paper, must be given to the British Museum, under forfeiture of five pounds, and the value of eleven copies, with full costs, but without injury to the copy-right. The only advantage derived by literature, therefore, from this Act is, the extension of the copy-right from 28 years contingent to 28 years absolute; yet it is but justice to state, that a hard struggle has been maintained by the committee of London booksellers, against superior parliamentary influence, and they merit the thanks and gratitude of their brethren for what they have attempted, though they have failed in the main object.

A phenomenon of a very curious and interesting kind has just made its appearance in the literary world under the title of Bibliotheca Spenceriana; being a display of the rarest and richest portion of the inestimable treasures contained in the library of EARL SPENCER; a library unrivalled by the collection of any individual in Europe. Whether we contemplate the lucid arrangement of this work, the beautiful and spirited execution of the ornamental part, or the fidelity and accuracy of the historical narration, we are alike gratified. These elaborate volumes exhibit, in a regular series of elegant illustrations, all the wonders of the typographical art, from the rude letters and uncouth figures engraven by a barbarous age on WOOD, in the early period of the fifteenth century, to the richly finished and highly varied characters and designs in METAL, of improved taste and skill in later periods, collected at an immense expense by the noble owner from every quarter of lettered Europe.* Three volumes only of this great work are as yet published, to be followed by a fourth

* Here we must repeat an opinion which we have often promulgated, that it is *a vulgar error* to refer the invention of printing to a period when nothing more was done than to apply an old art more extensively, by taking impressions of blocks or enlarged seals on paper or parchment, instead of wax or metal.

and

and concluding one. The first volume is devoted to articles in theology and the ancient classics. The second is wholly engrossed by a continuation of those classics; and we will venture to assert that 500 pages of more curious, interesting, and important matter to the scholar and the antiquary, never yet greeted the public eye. The fac-similes are abundant and beautiful; those executed in red ink are peculiarly elegant and striking. The third volume comprises, 1. Collections of the Classics; 2. Grammars and Lexicons; 3. Miscellaneous Articles. On the different subjects thus discussed, the mass of information imparted to the reader is extensive, various, and in many respects profound. In addition to many learned, original, and acute observations of Mr. Dibdin's, the reader will find condensed and illustrated nearly all that is worthy of notice in the commentaries of his erudite predecessors in this extensive field of research, Meerman, Laire, Debure, Mattaire, and innumerable other biographers, the rarity and cost of many of whose works must stamp a double value on this epitome of their labours, with the advantage of having the errors that may have obscured the pages of some of them exposed and amended. As particular and prominent instances of the neat and spirited execution of the cuts with which the work is liberally embellished, the reader is referred to, 1. Article 648, on the Stultifera Navis, printed at Basil 1497. 2. Article 667, the Nuremberg Chronicle, with its numerous and curious illustrations, printed at Nuremberg 1793. 3. Article 711, Historia Sanctæ Crucis, at Colemberg 1483; and 4thly, what is more to our taste, 1717 and 1718 being early editions of Hyginus, with the most ancient known delineation of the constellations. Independent of much genuine information, there will also be found, interspersed throughout these volumes, abundance of interesting anecdotes, and amusing extracts, from the scarce and curious volumes occasionally commented upon. This publication, so pre-eminent in beauty and splendour, proceeds from the Shakespeare press, of which it may justly be denominated the *chef d'œuvre*. On this subject, however, it is wholly unnecessary to dilate, as Mr. Bulmer's fame in the typographical art is so widely diffused, and as the highly-finished specimens of the Shakespeare press have long been the admiration of book-collectors in every quarter of the world.

The arrangement of the Hunterian collection in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons is now complete, and open on particular days to the inspection of visitors. The collection of comparative Anatomy is a chain, the links of which are distinct series of the different organs in animals, from the most simple to the most complex in structure. The whole of this chain is displayed in the gallery, except such parts of it as consist of specimens which are too large for preservation in spirit, or which are better preserved or seen in a dried state; and these are on the floor of the Museum.

The series marked A illustrates the parts fitted for the different functions of life, and for progressive motion.

B. The digestive organs, beginning with the hydatid; which is all stomach, forming the distinguishing link between vegetables and animals. Vegetables having no stomach; animals consisting of a stomach only; or of that organ, and other parts superadded.

C. The alimentary canal.

D. The glands connected with the alimentary canal.

E. The vessels which convey the matter of nutrition from the alimentary canal into the circulation.

F. The vascular system in the different classes of animals.

G. The organs of respiration, by means of which blood is fitted for the vital functions.

H. The kidneys, or organs for separating from the blood superfluous fluids, &c.

I. The brain, and nerves.

K. The organ of touch.

L. The organ of taste.

M. The organ of smell.

N. The organ of hearing.

O. The organ of sight.

P. The cellular membrane.

Q. The external coverings.

R. The instruments of offence, and of defence.

S. The peculiarities of particular animals; as the electrical organs of certain fishes; the poison-glands of animals; and the renewal of the shell, and the lining of the stomach, in some sea-insects.

T. The teeth; the growth of teeth in different classes of animals.

V. The organs of generation, in hermaphroditical plants and animals.

U. The male organs, and their appendages.

W. The female organs.

X. The states of impregnation.

Y. The peculiarities of structure, adapted to fetal life.

Z. Modes of nourishing the young in different animals.

—The other parts of this extensive collection comprehend specimens of external forms of animals, and of the changes in animal productions. The Closet contains

tains monstrous productions, in various tribes of animals;—the Cabinet Room, extraneous fossils; specimens of birds, dried;—and the Floor, a series of animals, from the most simple to the most complex in structure; morbid parts, and calculi.

The following interesting oriental works have lately been imported by the booksellers to the East India Company.

Persian.

Dīwāni Sādy. A collection of poems, consisting of idyls, elegies, odes, and other miscellaneous pieces, royal 4to.

Khoolasut-ool-Hisab. A compendium of arithmetic and geometry; in the Arabic language, by Buhae-ood-Deen, of Amool in Syria; with a translation into Persian, and commentary, by the late Muoluwee Ruoshun Ulee, of Juonpoor. To which is added, a Treatise on Algebra, by Nujm-ood-Deen Ulee Khan, Head Qazee to the Sudr Deewanee and Nizamut Udalut. Revised and edited by Tarince Churun Mitr, Muoluwee Jan Ulee, and Ghoolam Ukbur, royal 8vo.

Principles of the Bry B, hak, ha, royal 4to.

Rukaat-I-Jami, royal 4to.

Sekander Námah, royal 4to.

Sekander Námah of Nizámi; with a selection from the works of the most celebrated commentators, by Beder Ali, and Mír Hosain Ali. Royal 4to. Calcutta, 1811.

Shah Namah; being a series of heroic poems on the ancient history of Persia, from the earliest times down to the subjugation of the Persian empire by its Mohummudan conquerors under the reign of King Yuzdjird, by the celebrated Abool Kausim I Firdousee, of Toos, Vol. I. small folio.

Subhat-ul-Abrar, royal 4to.

Travels in Europe and Asia, by Mírza Abu Taleb-Khán, published and edited by his Son, Mirza Hasein Ali and Mír Kudrut Ali, Munshi, royal 8vo. Calcutta, 1812.

Arabic.

Noojoom-ool-Foorkan; an Arabic Index to the Koran, 4to.

Nufhut-ool-Yumun; an Arabic miscellany of compositions in prose and verse, selected or original, by Shuekh Uhmud, Bin Moohummud Shurwanee ool Yumunee. Royal 4to. Calcutta, 1811.

Ichwan-oos-Suffa, in the original Arabic; revised and edited by Shuekh Ahmud-bin-Moohummud Shurwan-ool-Yumanee, royal 8vo. Calcutta, 1812.

Sanskrit.

An Essay on the Principles of Sanskrit Grammar, by H. P. Forster, senior merchant on the Bengal establishment. Part I. Royal 4to.

Siddhanta Kanmudi Sanskrit Grammar. Royal 4to.

The Megha Duta, or Cloud Messenger;* a poem in the Sanskrit language, with a translation into English verse, notes, and illustrations, by H. H. Wilson, esq. royal 4to.; and it is intended to publish the English translation separate.

Hindoostanee.

Bárah Másá; a poetical description of the year in Hindoostan. By Mirza Càzim Ali Tawán. Royal 8vo. Calcutta, 1812.

Intikháb-I-Kuliyát-I-Sauda. 4to.

Dr. HEYNE has in the press, Tracts, historical and statistical, on India; with journals of several tours through various parts of the Peninsula; also an account of Sumatra, in a series of letters, illustrated by maps of the Peninsula of Hindostan, and by a variety of other plates.

The present state of our venerable Church Establishment is indicated by two of those official documents for which the public are indebted to the vigilance of parliament. By an abstract of the NON-RESIDENT incumbents and RESIDENT incumbents laid before the House of Lords for the year 1812, it appears that at this time there appertain to our church establishment 10,582 benefices, including 133 dignities; that of these 5,100 are NON-RESIDENT, and 5,482 are RESIDENT. That of these 1,964 reside on other benefices; 382 are infirm; and 1,120 want a parsonage house. The non-residents, without leave, are 746, of whom there are 221 in St. David's, and 93 in Exeter. The dioceses in regard to

* The Megha Duta, or Cloud Messenger, is a work of high repute among the native professors of Sanscrit literature, and is entitled, by beauty and simplicity of style, by rich description, just sentiment, and warm and tender feeling, to the rank it holds. Calidasa, the author to whom it is generally attributed, is already known to European literature through a prose translation, by Sir William Jones, of the Drama of Sacontala, one of his most esteemed works, and he is beyond doubt the author of many of the most admired compositions in the Sanscrit language. From one of the best authors, therefore, of that language, Mr. Wilson has selected for publication and translation, the Megha Duta, as a book equally calculated to gratify the Sanscrit scholar, and the cultivator of general literature. The original text of the poem has been published along with the translation into English verse; and as the poet is led, by the nature of the subject itself, into many allusions to the ancient geography of India, and to many peculiarities, both in faith and manners, of the Hindoos, the version is accompanied with explanatory notes.

their size, contain, Lincoln 1,252 benefices; Norwich 1080; York 830; Litchfield 677; Exeter 610; London and Chester respectively, 586 and 585; the others fewer, and Rochester but 107. In Carlisle, Chester, London, Peterborough, and York, the residents exceed the non-residents; and in Bristol they are 131 each; but the non-residents are to the residents in St. David's, nearly as 8 to 1; in Bangor as 4 to 1, and in Landaff as 7 to 1; owing, as may be supposed, to the poverty of the benefices; though in Litchfield and Lincoln they are also as 2 to 1. By another of these interesting documents, made up to January 1st, 1813, it appears that (Ely excepted) there were 3,926 curates, 59 of whom received but 10l. per annum; 217, but 20l.; 679, 30l.; 683, 40l.; 517, 50l.; 1001 from 60 to 100l.; and only 40 above 100l.

Mr. HAWKINS, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has long been preparing to gratify the public with the details of his Travels through the interior of Greece, a country so stimulating to curiosity, yet so little explored by modern travellers and coasting voyagers, who have written about that interesting country.

We learn that very numerous parties of Englishmen are at this time engaged in Greece, under the sanction of the English and Turkish governments, in exploring and excavating the ruins of the most celebrated cities and temples; so that, ere long, we may expect to be highly gratified by the variety and importance of their discoveries.

SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS has not commenced the publication of his proposed LITERARY GAZETTE, because the public mind has not yet arrived at that repose of peace on which he calculated as the foundation of his project. He has received very numerous orders, more than usually honour any nascent design; but, for the reason assigned, he will defer the publication till the commencement of the winter, or the new year. In the mean time his arrangements will be formed, and he will be glad to receive the names of those who are disposed to patronize the work.

An elegant work will shortly appear under the title of Picturesque Views of Public Edifices in Paris, with appropriate letter-press, drawn by Messrs. Tertard and Segard, and engraved by Mr. Rosenberg; the size is medium 4to. and the work will consist of about twenty exquisite views.

Mr. EDMONSTON, of Newcastle, announces a work on Hydrophobia, founded on a recent case in that town.

A new and thoroughly-revised edition of that useful volume the Picture of London, will appear in a few days.

We are authorized to say, that SIR JOSEPH BANKS and MAJOR RENNEL have expressed their decided conviction that Mr. Want's discovery of the Tincture of Colchicum, or Meadow Saffron, is identically the same as the *Eau Medicinale*. Mr. Want's success continues on new patients, and we understand he purposes to lay the details of their several cases before the public, in a separate work, for the more complete satisfaction and information of his brethren of the faculty.

A Sketch of the History of the House of Romanoff, the reigning family of Russia, with a brief account of the present state of that empire, by the Rev. WM. ANDERSON, is in progress through the press.

The first part of Mr. TODD's long-announced edition of Johnson's Dictionary will be published on the 1st of August.

The Rev. G. S. FABER, of Long Newton, near Yarm, has published the prospectus of a work on the Origin of Pagan Idolatry, to be deduced from historical testimony and circumstantial evidence. The MS. being nearly finished the work will be published in 1815.

Mr. JAMIESON, of Wells-street, will speedily publish a Treatise on Projections of the Sphere, and the construction of all kinds of Geographical and Hydrographical Maps, systematically arranged and scientifically illustrated by eighteen plates of diagrams.

An illustration of the architecture of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, on sixteen plates, in size 12 by 10 inches, from drawings by Charles Wild, and accompanied by an historical and descriptive account of the fabric, is preparing for publication, and will be delivered in boards to the subscribers at five guineas the copy, or ten guineas for proofs, of which only 100 will be taken on large paper, to class with the large paper copies of the new edition of Dugdale's Monasticon, and the Vestusta Monumenta.

A fœtus has been taken from the abdomen of a boy sixteen years of age, by Mr. Highmore, of Sherborne, Dorsetshire. The head and one of the lower extremities appear to have been removed by absorption, which process has commenced in some other parts. From the neck grows a quantity of hair twelve inches in length, and loose portions of it were

were found in the sac. The umbilical cord was connected with one part of the sac, there being no placenta. The patient died of hæmorrhagy from the stomach and bowels. Mr. H. suspected the swelling to be an enlarged diseased spleen, which, from pressure, &c. had produced ascites; and diuretics, cathartics, and mercurial frictions over the tumour, were the remedies had recourse to. The fœtus was imperfectly formed. The preparation is deposited in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields. An account of the case, with engravings, will shortly be published. About six years ago, the account of a similar case was read to the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and published in the first volume of their Transactions.

Mr. DUMBELL, of Mersey Mills, has printed, for private circulation, a very intelligent Letter to the Prince of Wales, relative to the reform of our weights and measures, on philosophical principles. He objects, and justly, to the confusion produced by the different *weights* known by the names of Troy, Avoirdupois, and Apothecaries. In regard to *measures of capacity*, he states that the standard gallon at Guildhall, which ought to contain 231 cubic inches, appears, by a late experiment, to contain but 224; and that although the Winchester bushel contains 2178 cubic inches, yet the malt tax requires one of 2150 inches: so that a pint of dry goods contains 33.6 inches, but a pint of fluids contains 35.25 inches. In our *measures of length*, he says, that the standard in the Exchequer differs from that in the Royal Society by 00.75 parts of an inch. The new system which he proposes is not the ten-millioneth part of the earth's quadrant as the basis of the metre and gramme; but he suggests that his fundamental measure shall be a pendulum which vibrates seconds in boiling distilled water, and his fundamental weight derived from it in boiling water, as the gramme is from the metre. To give it universality, he considers the post-office and its agents as affording the best channels. The idea appears to us to merit attention.

The third volume, containing Cornwall, of Messrs. LYSON's Magna Britannia will appear in a few days, with numerous engravings of views, antiquities, &c.; and also, Part IV. containing 24 views in Cornwall, of Britannia Depicta, being a series of views of the most interesting and picturesque objects in Great Britain, engraved from drawings by J. Farington, R. A. The two works were desiderata in our national literature, and they are executed in a manner and with a degree of spirit which is honourable to the country.

Bishop HORSLEY's translation of the Psalms of David, with notes, is printing in two octavo volumes.

The Rev. FREDERIC NOLAN will publish, in the course of the month, a Vindication of the received Text of the Greek Testament.

The Rev. T. F. DIBDIN is preparing for publication the Bibliographical Decameron, or Ten Day's pleasant Discourse upon the early State of the Fine Arts, ancient and modern Typography and Bibliography, embellished with numerous engravings.

Mr. JENS WOLFF will publish, in a few days, a Tour to Copenhagen through Norway and Sweden, interspersed with anecdotes of public and private characters.

Dr. HERBERT MARSH is printing, in an octavo volume, a Comparative View of the Churches of England and Rome.

A new edition of Thoresby's Ducatus Leodinensis, by Dr. WHITAKER, vicar of Whalley, is preparing for publication, illustrated by numerous engravings.

The London Catalogue of Books, with their sizes and prices, which has been several months out of print, is in course of preparation for a new edition, and may be expected early in October.

A new Magazine has been commenced at Plymouth, which, as a means of adding to the useful knowledge of the population of the western counties, we wish a merited degree of patronage, and a permanent existence.

A weekly Newspaper is announced for the first time at Durham. May it serve as the means of diffusing truth, and spreading in that opulent county the pure flame of patriotism; and may its projectors bear in mind, that an independent publication is the proudest trophy of freedom, but a servile one an ignominious badge of slavery!

The friends of the Christian religion, which is happily spreading among the barbarous nations of Africa, Asia, and America, by simple appeals to reason, are justly alarmed at the danger it has lately incurred from the officious zeal of intolerant persons, who, in seeking to protect it by legal prosecutions, sink it to a level with Mahometanism and other religions which owe their existence to the sword. What else is a legal prosecution, but the argument of force and an appeal to the sword? It begins with a writ, proceeds with words, and ends

with judgments, which, if not submitted to, are followed by the constable's staff; or, if resisted, by military power! If lawyers think they can defend Christianity better than priests, these ought to advise them to sheath the sword of the law, as unworthy of a cause which, not being of man, but of God, does not require their support.

Mrs. HANWAY, the author of Ellinor, Andrew Stuart, and Falconbridge Abbey, has in the press another work, entitled, Christabella, the Maid of Rouen, a story founded on fact.

A new translation of the Primum Mobile of Placidus de Titus, is about to be published. It will contain, besides the original matter of the author, several useful notes, and an appendix by Mr. J. COOPER.

In the ensuing winter will be published a reprint of the *Morte d'Arthur*. The text will be a faithful transcript from the Wynkyn de Worde edition, in the possession of Earl Spencer, with an introduction and notes, tending to elucidate the history of the work, and the fictions of the Round-table Chivalry, by Mr. JOHN LOUIS GOLDSMID. The impression will be limited to 250 on post 4to. and 50 on large paper. The two first editions of this book are unattainable; and the third printed by Copland, and the fourth by East, are among the scarcest productions of British typography, and even the mutilated quarto of 1634 is rare and of considerable value.

Poetical Exercises at vacant Houres of James the Sixt, King of Scotland, containing the Furies and the Lepanto, is also preparing, by R. P. GILLIES, Esq. The number to be limited to 150.

The Speeches of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox, so long promised and so anxiously expected, will appear early in the winter.

Early in August will be published, on a large sheet, elegantly engraved, the Star, or an Epitome of Christian Knowledge, comprising the Catechism of the Church of England; a morning and evening Prayer; and the morning, evening, Christmas, and Easter Hymns, set to music. The whole designed by Mr. JOSEPH TAYLOR.

Captain LOCKETT, of the college of Calcutta, being at Ispahan, and employed in collecting Oriental manuscripts, inspected a large parcel of the Cufic writings offered to him for sale, and was fortunate enough to discover among them two large volumes, each containing select chapters of the Koran, finely written on parchment, and blazoned with gold, one volume bearing the signature of *Ali*, the son-in-law of Mohammed, the other of *Hosein*, the son of Ali, both personages venerated in general by the Persians nearly as much as the prophet Mohammed himself. Captain Lockett, reserving for himself the volume ascribed to Ali, with great liberality transferred the MS. written by the hand of Hosein to Sir William Ouseley, then engaged in collecting rare and ancient writings in the Eastern languages. This precious relic Sir William has brought to England, along with many other volumes and fragments in the Cufic character, which may perhaps be considered as among the finest specimens of old Arabic writing now in European collections. Sir William Ouseley's Cufic coins amount to nearly three hundred, among which several of the gold and silver are in the highest state of preservation. He procured besides, in Persia, some most valuable manuscripts in the Zend and Pahlævi, or ancient dialects of the fire-worshippers, with medals and gems of their early sovereigns.

FRANCE.

In the hope of gratifying our readers with some literary or scientific novelties, we have made it our business, since the intercourse with France was restored, to consult the French papers, but, we are sorry to say, in vain. They have lost all spirit and character. If Napoleon allowed them no latitude of political discussion, he encouraged a display of literature and science, and in his time the French papers were brilliant, if not patriotic. They are now without seasoning of any kind, unless an occasional *squib* against the Sovereign of Elba, some apology for shackling the press, or some sneer at civil liberty, can be considered as a substitute for the best pursuits of the human mind. The debates in the Chamber of Deputies are, of necessity, more qualified, and less interesting even than those of our own Parliament, where the great interests of Europe and questions of enlarged policy have long ceased to be topics of debate, and where the genuine feelings of the public are so imperfectly reflected in the language of the speakers. Let us hope that in both countries some FOX or some MIRABEAU will arise to revivify the dormant spirit of patriotism, and put an end to those dynasties of blockheads, sycophants, and hireling news writers, by whose ignorance, audacity, or corruption, the world has been too long outraged.

The

The science of Geography has always been pursued by the French, for military purposes, with far more zeal than by the English: of this we have an evidence in the incomparable Map of France by the family of Cassini, which, though the most famous and valuable in all the world, is but partially known in England. It was begun in the year 1683, by John Dominic Cassini, and prosecuted with unabating vigour by him and his sons for the space of 113 years; at the termination of which period, in the year 1796, it was brought to a happy conclusion, and is now presented as an admirable specimen of human industry and ingenuity. It consists of 183 leaves, comprehending altogether a space of 785 square feet, each leaf having 2 feet $8\frac{2}{5}$ inches in width, and 1 foot $7\frac{2}{5}$ inches in height. The measure for the geographical mile is 3 inches and 2 lines; a scale which sufficiently bespeaks the ampleness of the detail which it affords. Among the numberless objects presented upon it are the plans of towns, fortresses, and even villages, with all their roads and environs; the situation of little chapels, crosses, windmills, and other places which have been distinguished by battles; the course of rivers, canals, brooks, high roads, lanes, bye-ways; with a notice of all the post stations, toll-houses, and the like; also a particular notification of the ponds, marshes, hills, rocks, downs, vallies, forests, bushes, heaths, tilled lands, gardens, boundaries of districts, and, in short, every thing which can possibly be of any service in a campaign. It was at first conducted under the patronage of the Royal Family of France; but in the year 1756 they were compelled to withdraw their support, and the concern was carried on by a society until its completion, when the revolutionary government seized it, and converted it into national property. After many remonstrances on the part of the proprietors against this infraction of their private rights, the government consented to indemnify them by the payment of 453,000 livres, which was little more than half what had been expended upon its completion. After the exact model of this map a second was executed for the Austrian Netherlands, by Count von Ferraris, in 1777, at the command of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria: and these two have since been imitated by different continental geographers, by whose assistance the French acquired such a perfect familiarity with the topography of every country, as gave them a decided advantage in all their campaigns.

GERMANY.

The first iron bridge now building in the Austrian dominions, is to cross the Aubach, at Baden. The parade with which a paltry bridge of 4000*l.* cost is mentioned in the foreign papers, proves the low state of the useful arts in Germany.

The universities of Halle and Berlin have been restored to their former rank under the auspices of the King of Prussia. The Saxon students have preferred visiting the latter school, where 49 professors are to give lectures in the course of the summer.

It is said that Dr. WIGARD, of Hamburgh, has discovered an excellent remedy in Croup. It consists in administering, according to the age and constitution, every hour, from two to three, or even from four to five grains of calomel, with the addition of half a grain, or at the most one grain, of moschus, to be continued till vomiting occurs. A substance of the consistency of cream, of a greenish-yellow hue, is brought up, similar to that which children bring up towards the latter stage of the hooping-cough. The earlier this vomiting begins, the more certain and speedy is the cure. After this stage, Dr. W. orders the powders to be given every two or three hours, and a syrup of Oxym. Scillæ. Syrup. Senegæ, Ammonia Muriata, and Vin. Antimon. Huxh. from two to three teaspoons every hour, to promote the vomiting.

RUSSIA.

The Russian government has made considerable progress towards opening a communication with the northern regions of America, by the way of Siberia. The Tschuktsches, a nation inhabiting the north-east part of Siberia, having been continually in a state of war with the Kourakes, who inhabit the shores of the sea of Ochotks, the latter threw themselves under the protection of Russia. The prudent measures adopted by the Russian Commissary Banner succeeded in inducing the Tschuktsches to make peace with the Kourakes, and to come every year into the circle of Nischnekolyma to exchange their furs for iron, tobacco, and other goods. This traffic was carried on for several years; and finally they submitted themselves to the Russian government in form. On the 9th of March, 1813, they sent a deputation of 70 persons to fort Angora, on the great

great river Anui: these deputies took the oath of fidelity to the Emperor of Russia, and many of them were baptized according to the rites of the Greek church. The chiefs have engaged a fox's skin for every individual baptized, in name of tribute. The trade with these new subjects of the Russian empire has since become brisker than ever; and there is every reason to believe that the Russians will speedily, by advancing over-land to Behring's straits, open a communication with the people of America who inhabit these coasts, and who can supply abundance of teeth of sea-horses and furs of great value.

The university of Wilna, in the Russian empire, has resumed its former rank among the learned institutions in Europe, and a veterinary school has been added to its other lectureships. The number of students were from 6 to 700 annually.

In the years 1812 and 1813, Captain Lisjanskii's Voyage round the World, in the Years 1803, 4, 5, and 6, was published at St. Petersburgh, in the Russian language. He commanded the ship Newa in the expedition undertaken by Captain Krusenstern, by command of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor Alexander. A short time previously to this, the very interesting Voyage of Lieutenant Davidoff and Chwostoff to the north-west coast of America was presented to the Russian public, in their native language, embellished with plates and maps. As they are perpetually making fresh accessions to their literature, in respect to nautical discovery and topographical information, there will soon appear a collection of short Voyages and Travels within the boundaries of European and Asiatic Russia.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* 54*th* YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE THIRD, *or in the* SECOND SESSION *of the* FIFTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. XXXIV. *For the further Regulation of the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the Charter of the East India Company.*

Whereas an Act was passed in the last session of parliament, intituled, an Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges; for establishing further regulations for the government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's charter: and whereas by the said recited Act it was enacted, that it should be lawful for any of his Majesty's subjects, in common with the said United Company, to export, in ships navigated according to law, from any port or ports within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to all ports and places within the limits referred to, save and except the dominions of the Emperor of China, any goods, wares, and merchandize, which would then, or might at any time or times thereafter be legally exported, and also in common with the said Company, to import in ships navigated as aforesaid from any port or ports within the limits aforesaid, save and except as aforesaid, into the said United Kingdom, any goods, wares, and merchandize, the produce or manufacture of any of the countries within the said limits, which could or might at any time or times thereafter be legally imported; subject, nevertheless, to the several restrictions, conditions, and limitations in the said Act contained; and whereas it was also enacted by the said Act, that nothing therein contained should extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent the making, during the further term thereby granted to the said Company, such further provisions, by authority of parliament, as might from time to time be deemed necessary for enabling his Majesty's subjects to carry on trade and traffic, directly or circuitously, as well between all ports and places situate without the limits of the said Company's charter, and all ports and places, (except the dominions of the Emperor of China) situate within those limits, as between the said United Kingdom and all the last-mentioned ports and places, except as aforesaid; but without prejudice to any of the restrictions or provisions therein contained, as to the resort to and residence of any persons in the East Indies, and parts aforesaid: and whereas it is expedient to make provision for the enabling the said Company, and all other his Majesty's subjects, to carry on such circuitous trade, and also to carry on trade between all ports and places within the limits of the charter of the said company, under certain restrictions and regulations; be it therefore enacted, that the East-India Company, or any of his Majesty's subjects, may carry on trade with

with intermediate and circuitous ports. But the Act does not repeal or affect provisions of last Act as to size of ships, licences, certificates, lists, and restrictions as to resort, &c. of persons to the East Indies. The Cape of Good Hope, as to India trade, to be deemed within the company's limits; but not for other purposes.

Cap. XXXV. *To extend the Period for allowing Importations from and Exportations to the Places within the Limits of the Charter of the East-India Company, in Ships not of British-built, until the 1st of January,* 1815.—3*d.*

Cap. XXXVI. *To repeal the Duties of Customs payable on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into Great Britain from any Port or Place within the Limits of the Charter granted to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies; and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof: and to establish further Regulations for the better Security of the Revenue on Goods so imported; and to alter the Periods of making up and presenting certain Accounts of the said Company to Parliament; to continue in force until the 10th of April,* 1819.—2*s.*

The East India Company may warehouse their goods as heretofore; and goods imported into the port of London by private traders shall be lodged and secured in any warehouse or warehouses belonging to the said United Company, or in any other warehouse or warehouses approved by the Commissioners of the Customs, or any three or more of them for the time being, subject to all the rules, regulations, securities, and provisions, directed and required by the Act passed in the thirty-ninth of his present Majesty, or by any other Act or Acts of Parliament respecting the warehousing such goods, wares, or merchandize, in force on or immediately before the said 10th day of April, 1814. And all goods, wares, and merchandize, imported from any port or place within the limits of the charter granted to the said United East-India Company, into any of those ports in Great Britain (except the port of London) which shall have been or may be declared fit and proper for the purpose of such importations, shall be lodged and secured in warehouses approved by the Commissioners of the Customs in England or Scotland respectively, or any three or more of them, for the time being; subject to all the rules, regulations, securities, and provisions, directed and required by an Act passed in the forty-third of his Majesty, intituled "An Act for permitting certain goods imported into Great Britain, to be secured in warehouses without payment of duty.

Goods intended to be used in Great Britain, to be taken out on paying duties on home consumption.

No drawback to be allowed on goods not exported within one year.

The forfeiture of the ship is to take place if she have more than six pounds of tea on board; and goods and ships forfeited may be seized by officers of the navy.

The Act is followed by two tables of duties.

Cap. XXXVII. *For repealing an Act, made in the Fifty first Year of his present Majesty, for the more effectual Administration of the Office of a Justice of the Peace, in such parts of the Counties of Middlesex and Surrey as lie in and near the Metropolis; and for making other Provisions in lieu thereof; to continue in force until the First Day of June,* 1820; *and from thence until the expiration of Six Weeks from the Commencement of the then next Session of Parliament.*—9*d.*

The several public offices now established in the parishes of St. Margaret Westminster, St. James Westminster, St. Andrew Holborn, St. Leonard Shoreditch, St. Mary Whitechapel, and St. Paul Shadwell, in the county of Middlesex, and the parish of St. Saviour, in the borough of Southwark, in the county of Surrey, are continued. No justice shall take fees but at the public offices; but not to exempt fees for licensing alehouses, or fees taken at the office in Bow-street; and account of fees taken at the seven public offices shall be delivered monthly to the receiver, and the amount of fees paid to him. His Majesty in council may order salaries to the justices, provided always, that the yearly salary paid to each of the justices shall be 600*l.* clear of all taxes and deductions whatever: provided also, that the whole charges attending the said offices (the said salaries being included) shall not exceed the annual sum of 24,000*l.* over and above the necessary disbursements for hiring and repairing the houses or buildings wherein the said seven public offices shall be held.

Acts directed to be done by a justice near the place where an offence is committed, may be done by a justice acting in the next public office.

The justices appointed incapable of sitting in parliament, and not to vote at any election.

Cap. XXXVIII. *For allowing a certain Proportion of the London Militia to enlist into the Regular Forces for the vigorous Prosecution of the War; also, a certain Proportion to enlist annually into the Regular Forces; and for completing the said Militia.*—1*s.*

Of course no longer efficient or useful.

Cap. XXXIX. *For raising the Sum of Five Millions by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of Great Britain, for the Year* 1814.—3*d.*

Cap. XL. *To remove Doubts respecting*

ing the Payment of Drawback on the Exportation of French Wine in certain cases.—3*d.*

No drawback exceeding the amount of the said additional duty actually paid and retained in the hands of his said Majesty, for or in respect of any such wine, shall be paid or allowed on the exportation of any such wine.

Cap. XLI. *To continue until the First Day of July.* 1814, *an Act made in the Forty-ninth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, to suspend the Importation of British or Irish-made Spirits into Great Britain and Ireland respectively* —3*d.*

Cap. XLII. *To repeal an Act of the Fifty-second Year of his present Majesty, for the Punishment of Persons destroying Stocking or Lace Frames, or any Articles in such Frames, and to make other Provisions instead thereof.*—3*d.*

From and after the passing of this Act, if any person or persons shall, by day or by night, enter by force into any house, shop, or place, with an intent to cut or destroy any framework knitted pieces, stocking or lace, or other articles or goods, being in the frame or upon any machine or engine thereto annexed, or therewith to be used or prepared for that purpose, or with an intent to break or destroy any frame, machine, engine, tool, instrument or utensil, used in and for the working and making of any such framework knitted pieces, stockings, lace, or other articles or goods in the hosiery or framework knitted manufactory, or shall wilfully or maliciously, and without having the consent or authority of the owner, destroy or cut, with an intent to destroy or render useless, any framework knitted pieces, stockings, lace, or other articles or goods, being in the frame or upon any machine or engine as aforesaid, or prepared for that purpose, or shall wilfully and maliciously, and without having the consent or authority of the owner, break, destroy, or damage with an intent to destroy or render useless, any frame, machine, engine, tool, instrument, or utensil, used in and for the working and making of any such framework knitted pieces, stockings, lace, or other articles or goods in the hosiery or framework knitted stocking, or framework lace manufactory; or shall wilfully and maliciously, and without having the consent or authority of the owner, break or destroy any machinery contained in any mill or mills used or any way employed in preparing or spinning of wool or cotton, or other materials for the use of the stocking or lace manufactory; every offender being thereof lawfully convicted shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall be transported for life, or for such term of years, not less than seven years, as the judge before whom such offender shall be tried in his discretion shall adjudge and direct.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Fair Cheating, or the Wise Ones Outwitted, a Musical Farce, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, written and composed by John Parry. 10*s.* 6*d.*

WE are happy in this fresh opportunity of awarding to the ingenious author before us the praise which his repeated contributions to the stock of public amusement so well deserve. On the present occasion he exhibits himself to our notice, not only as musician of considerable talent, but as a disciple of the Muses, whose smiles he has courted with success corresponding to his sedulousness. As the author of the farce, Mr. Parry has to receive the testimony of our cordial approbation, blended with that which the public have bestowed on this humorous production. We proceed to the consideration of its musical merits.

The overture commences with a *Maestoso* movement in *F* with a major third, forming an appropriate introduction to the succeeding Allegretto, with the spirited and diversified melody of which it is pleasingly contrasted; and we observe with satisfaction the judicious disposition of the various instruments, with whose powers and uses Mr. Parry (in this incipient effort of dramatic composition) has evinced a creditable knowledge.

Of the songs in general we have to speak in the most favourable terms. "*If 'twere deem'd a Sin to Love,*" is particularly entitled to our commendation; "*The Maniac,*" is conceived with considerable pathos; the melody of "*Sweet Caroline,*" is at once ingenious and chaste; the broad humour of "*Dennis O'Larry,*" must have powerfully operated on the nerves of the galleries, and excited in the company beneath a vivid remembrance of that celebrated line of Homer:—Ασβεστος δ' αρ' ενωρτο γελως μακαρεσσι θεοισι:—The duett of "The Lonely Bird," is distinguished by a lively imitation of the notes of the nightingale; and the finale by no means diminishes the opinion we have expressed of Mr. Parry's abilities as a theatrical composer.

Overture

Overture to the Opera of Don Giovanni, composed by Mozart, newly adapted for the Piano-forte, with the Coda, as performed at the Philarmonic Concert; by M. Clementi. 2s. 6d.

This exquisite production of the great Mozart, has too long enjoyed the favour of the public to require our laudatory comments. The general cast of the composition, though rich and florid, is chastened by a correctness of judgment which never deviates into those paths of eccentricity in which modern genius delights to wander. The opening, in the minor key of *D*, certainly not the most felicitously conceived, is yet replete with passages of ingenious effect, and forms a pleasing introduction to the concluding movement, which is characterized by that intimate acquaintance with the powers of a band, every where conspicuous in the works of Mozart.

Mr. Clementi's piano-forte arrangement of this fine composition, evinces an attentive study of the original score, and a careful preservation of its most striking and peculiar features; while its perfect adaptation to the purposes of general exercise, cannot fail of securing its circulation among juvenile practitioners.

Pot Pourri; for the Piano-forte, &c. composed and humbly dedicated, by permission, to H. R. H. the Princess Charlotte of Wales; by Sixto Perez.

The regions of the south are generally supposed to be the latitudes most propitious to the bright blossoms of imagination, but we cannot consent to receive this production of M. Sixto Perez as the legitimate growth of those "lands of the Sun." Barrenness of fancy is attempted to be atoned for by turgid difficulty, laborious evolution, and ill conceived modulation; and the whole piece betrays a lamentable destitution of all the qualities which we expect to meet with in a person aspiring to the title of composer.

"The Mountain Flower," a favourite new Song, with an accompaniment for the Piano-forte; by R. A. Smith. 1s. 6d.

To award the just tribute of applause to unassuming merit, is no less the duty of a critic, than to pass the sentence of condemnation on presumptuous ignorance. We felicitate ourselves in reflecting, that our use of the censorial rod has been but infrequently called for; and that, though, on the one hand, we have never abstained from exercising it when delinquency has fallen under our observation, yet, on the other hand, the meed of praise has uniformly been bestowed on cultivated talent. The production before us demands our unequivocal approbation; its melody is eminently chaste and appropriate, and the accompaniment is judiciously arranged.

A grand Theatrical Overture, composed for the Piano-forte; by W. Russell. 2s.

The ingenious author of this overture, whose lamented death we recorded in our Obituary of last month, has long been familiar to the public, as the composer of several estimable works in the more recondite departments of musical science. Although the present performance is evidently not intended to rank in the same class, it is, nevertheless, entitled to our unqualified praise. The passages are, for the most part, constructed with ingenuity and fancy, to which the occasional introduction of bold and energetic divisions forms a pleasing relief; and the whole, notwithstanding it is comprised in a single movement, is uniformly animated and interesting.

A Military Rondo for the Piano-forte, calculated for the use of young performers. Composed by Samuel Webbe, jun. 2s.

In the compositions of those professional gentlemen who devote their talents to the production of Piano-forte music, we have frequently taken pleasure in noticing the laudable and successful endeavours to combine attractiveness of melody with improvement of the finger. Mr. Webbe, in the instance before us, has kept these objects steadily before him, and, in so doing, possesses an undeniable claim to *our* applause, and the thanks of *those* who cultivate that species of music to which his present effort belongs.

"Roy's Wife of Alldivalloch," arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte; by T. Haigh. 1s.

Mr. Haigh, in forming a Rondo from this old and justly popular air, has displayed much ingenuity and good management. The digressive matter maintains an alliance with that on which it ought to be founded, and the returns to the theme are easy and natural.

Twenty-four Short and Easy Pieces, intended as Introductory Lessons for the Piano-forte. Composed by A. Reinagle. 3s.

Juvenile practitioners on the instrument for which this little work is designed, will find it equally pleasing and useful. The several movements are smooth and familiar; the proper fingering is marked throughout; and if duly practiced, the exercises cannot fail of facilitating the learner's progress.

MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the Practice of a Physician in Westminster; from June 20 to July 20, 1814.

CYNANCHE TONSILLARIS	4	Tussis et Dyspnœa	28
Scarlatina Anginosa	3	Pleurodyne	6
Apthæ	1	Phthisis Pulmonalis	6
Rubeolæ	8	Marasmus	1
Variola	3	Asthenia	18
Pertussis	7	Cephalalgia	4
Catarrhus	3	Vertigo	2
Synochus	2	Hæmoptoe	2
Rheumatismus Acutus	2	Hæmatemesis	1
——— Chronicus	7	Hæmorrhagia	3
——— Arthriticus	1	Colica Pictonum	1
Sciatica	2	Enteritis	2
Dysure	1	Gastrodynia	2
Abortio	1	Morbi Biliosi	3
Amenorrhœa	3	Diarrhœa	4
Leucorrhœa	2	Dyspepsia	6
Opthalmia Purulenta	1	Anasarca	2
Scabies	6	Ascites	1
Morbi Infantiles	8		

The late fine weather has produced a sensible effect upon diseases: they are becoming less numerous, and such as are at all influenced by temperature are milder. Measles, which were so frequent the latter end of last month and the commencement of July, are declining, as is hooping-cough; and no very recent case of catarrh has occurred. Scarlet fever and sore throat, of a mild character, have visited some families; two cases of continued fever are recorded in this report, and three cases of small-pox, all, however, slight and doing well. There is some coincidence in the state of the weather at Paris, and of the prevailing diseases, in June and the commencement of July, with those in London. The Parisian physicians reported the extreme coldness of the season the latter end of June, and the sudden change to intense heat in the present month. During the cold weather, they observed the obstinacy and severity of catarrhal rheumatic affections, which they thought were rendered worse by the imprudent change from warm to slight clothing, which so generally takes place too early in the summer. Bilious fevers, stomach complaints and diarrhœa, were also prevalent; as well as scarlet fever, measles, and small pox: so that, notwithstanding the favourable report of Montesquiou, which would assign to vaccination the glory of sustaining the French population against the mortal effect of the conscription, we see that prejudice still forbids the general adoption of that important and valuable preventive of small-pox, even in France.

In some respects, it appears that London is much more healthy than Paris, which perhaps may be attributed to the universal attention to cleanliness and free ventilation which, of late years, has characterized the English metropolis. Typhus fever, now rarely seen in London, has been extremely prevalent at Paris. In the report for June, however, it seems that the complaint had diminished in severity and frequency, though it still affected some of the *forcigners* lately arrived, and who, there is just ground for asserting, occupied the same *lodgings, and even beds*, which persons affected with typhus fever had but just quitted.

In the present month, during the calm and hot weather, almost all the diseases at Paris assume what the physicians there term a putrid tendency, and putrid fevers are very prevalent. The humoral pathology is still recognized; and, from the treatment hinted at, the patients who recover from fever may esteem themselves highly favoured by accident or a good constitution.

It is probably the presence of these fevers which has given rise to a report that the plague is now at Paris, and which has already deterred some families from going there; but the report appears to be wholly unfounded.

Craven-street, July 22, 1814. SAMUEL FOTHERGILL, M.D.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, PHYSIOLOGY, &c.

DR. LE GALLOIS, of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, has lately made some interesting inquiries on the principle of life, and particularly on the motion of the heart as connected with it. He was led by an adventitious circumstance to consider how long the young of rabbits can live without respiring, immediately after their separation from their mother, before the natural period of utero-gestation terminates He found

found the time to be variable, and greater in proportion to its proximity to the termination of pregnancy. He then attempted to discover how long these animals can live after decapitation; and found this to be also variable according to the age of the animal: but he likewise observed, that it is always precisely equal to the time during which the animal resists suffocation, or takes in dying by asphyxia. Dr. Le Gallois thence concluded, that decapitation only destroys animals by suffocating them; that is, by impeding the respiration necessary to their existence.

The analogy being once assumed, required to be proved by direct experiments. There was, besides, this difference between the effects of simple asphyxia and decapitation; viz. the animal under asphyxia made vain efforts to breathe, whilst in that decapitated all the motions of respiration were destroyed. It became requisite to discover the cause of this difference. To resolve the first question, Dr. Le Gallois endeavoured to supply the material of respiration in the decapitated animal, by inflating the thorax, after having tied the arteries: this experiment succeeded. Sensation and voluntary motion were seen to return with inflation; they were of various duration in different rabbits, but even in the youngest continued for several hours.

As it was thus proved that the destruction of the brain occasioned death by the interruption of respiration, it became necessary to inquire whether the principle of the motion resided in this viscus generally, or was confined to one of its parts? For this purpose, our experimentalist opened the cranium of a young rabbit, and removed the brain by successive portions, cutting it horizontally, from before, backwards. He found that all the cerebrum could be thus removed, and the whole of the cerebellum, and even part of the medulla oblongata, without interrupting respiration; but this function suddenly ceased when the origin of the eighth pair of nerves was included in the slice cut from the medulla oblongata. It therefore became evident that the principle of motion in the respiratory organs proceeds from this point: in fact, respiration is no longer performed when these nerves *only* are divided, without injury to other parts, and the animal dies from asphyxia, accompanied by some peculiarities which Dr. Le Gallois has noticed.

We are told that the total removal of the medulla oblongata in a rabbit, decapitated and revived, instantly kills it. If the same operation be performed on one which has not been so circumstanced, and in which the brain is perfect, it dies, although not in the same manner; the *trunk of the body* is *instantly* deprived of life; but the head continues to live a short time, and is proved by a gaping *(baillement)*, indicative of efforts made by the animal to carry on the function of respiration.

If a rabbit be divided transversely into two equal portions, each of these continues to live separately during a certain time, which is shorter or longer according to the age of the animal; and longer the younger it is. Each of these parts feels and acts by itself: and they also die separately as soon as their respective portions of spinal marrow are destroyed. From this view of the subject, it is evident that there are two centres of vitality, or rather two sources of distinct sensations. The life of the whole trunk depends on the spinal marrow, and the life of each portion of the trunk on the portion of spinal marrow which gives off nerves to it: besides, it so completely and entirely depends on this cause, that after the heart, liver, intestines, and internal organs of the animal have been removed, it continues to survive as long as the portion of spinal marrow which animates it is left entire.

Since it is not possible to remove the whole of the head of a warm-blooded animal, and leave the medulla oblongata in continuity with the spinal marrow, without dividing many considerable blood-vessels, the loss of blood from which greatly lowers vitality, experiments were made on some cold-blooded animals, such as salamanders. The wound caused by decapitation cicatrised, and they continued to exist until life was exhausted by simple want of nutrition.

These united experiments prove that the maintenance of life in any part of an animal essentially depends on two circumstances: one of which is the integrity of that portion of the spinal marrow corresponding with the part; the other, the continuance of the circulation of arterial blood in this part, an effect produced by respiration: it follows then, that any portion of an animal can be made to exist separately *(isolément)* so long as both these conditions can be fulfilled.

Dr. Le Gallois supposes that the brain wills and regulates all the animal motions, but the movements themselves depend on the influence of the spinal marrow. A cold-blooded animal, for example, lives for some days, and moves its limbs after the brain is removed; but its movements are useless, and those of the feet in contrary directions, so that, if it takes one step forward, the next is perhaps made backward. He imagines that the spinal marrow is acted upon by the brain, in the same manner as the muscles are acted upon by the spinal marrow.

The results of Dr. Le Gallois' physiological labours were submitted, by the National Institute, to Messrs. Humboldt, Hallé, and Percy, by whom a particular examination of the facts was made. The Doctor repeated all the experiments in their presence

with complete success; and their report is highly creditable to the talents of the author.

Dr. Le Gallois draws a great number of conclusions from the experiments detailed in these memoirs, but the most important inferences, as summed up by the Committee of the French Institute in their report, are as follow:—

1. *That the principle of the motions of inspiration has its seat near that portion of the spinal marrow which gives origin to the eighth pair of nerves.*

2. *That the principle which animates each part of the body, resides in that part of the spinal marrow, from which its nerves originate.*

3. *That it is from the spinal marrow that the heart derives the principle of its life and of its motions: but from the whole marrow, and not from any particular part of it.*

4. *That the great sympathetic nerve arises from the spinal marrow, and that the particular character of this nerve is to place the parts to which it is distributed under the immediate influence of the whole nervous power.*

BOTANICAL REPORT.

WE continue to pay off our arrears of the BOTANICAL MAGAZINE.

MUSA *coccinea*; a very fine figure, double size, with dissections of the parts of fructification, the fertile stigma, Mr. Ker remarks, being erroneously given, both in Roxburgh's drawing (not yet published), and in the Botanist's Repository; as also an outline of the whole plant. This plant was communicated by Lord Stanley.

PANCRATIUM *calathinum*; sent from the Brazils to the late Lady Amelia Hume. Except a variety of it figured by Ridouté, who did not know its origin, this plant has not been before noticed.

NEOTTIA *picta*. This curious plant of the Orchis tribe, native of Trinidad, flowered some years ago at Mr. Evans's at Stepney; but, from some defect, the elongation of the scape was prevented from taking place, and the flowers came out crowded among the radical leaves in a singular manner, in which state Dr. Smith published it in his Exotic Botany, under the name of *acaulis*; but as it is naturally one of the tallest of the family, Dr. Sims has very properly restored Anderson's original name of *picta*.

ASTER *argophyllus*. The star-worts, or Michaelmas daisies, of New Holland, are most of them shrubs; and this species even grows into a middling-sized tree, the wood of which is remarkably hard. It is chiefly valuable for its white foliage, agreeably perfumed with a delicate scent of musk. Communicated by Mr. Handscomb, of Newport Pagnel.

GLADIOLUS *hastatus*; a beautiful species, never before figured.

MUSCARI *moschatum* β. The yellow musk-hyacinth, formerly common in our gardens, and now again restored by Mrs. Liston, the lady of our ambassador to the Porte. It far exceeds, both in scent and beauty, the more ordinary variety.

ANDROMEDA *floribunda*. We remember to have heard Mr. Lyons speak of this plant as being the most beautiful of the genus; but, if so, it must be from its general growth as a tree, and the quantity of its flowers. In a drawing they make no figure, the blossoms bearing no comparison with those of *nuriana*, *cassinefolia*, *pulverulenta*, and some others.

DALIBARDA *fragarioides*. If the last figure did little justice to the beauty of the tree, the present plant makes more appearance upon paper than in the garden, where the common strawberry, even if it bore no fruit, would be little inferior as a flower.

CYPRIPIDIUM *arietinum*. A curious and new species from Canada.

ROSA *hispida*; a species that has been in the botanic garden belonging to the Company of Apothecaries, and in that of the late Dr. Pitcairn at Islington, for several years, but does not seem to have been before described, unless it be a variety of the *pimpinellifolia* of Pallas.

MENZIESIA *ferruginea*; this genus was first established by Dr. Smith, and named in honour of Mr. Archibald Menzies, of Chapel-court, Vere-street, surgeon on board Captain Vancouver's ship, on his voyage of discovery on the north-west coast of America. The one here figured was brought from Carolina, and is considered by Mr. Salisbury, in the Paradisus Londinensis, as a distinct species from the one found by Menzies; but Dr. Sims hardly thinks them entitled to be considered as varieties.

CONVOLVULUS *jalapa*; this very interesting plant, being supposed to be the one which affords the true jalap, is likewise ornamental as a flowering climber. It was raised from Mexican seeds by Aylmer Burke Lambert, esq. Dr. Sims recommends that it should be planted in the open ground, and that the tuberous root, as soon as the stalks decay, should be taken up and preserved in dry sand till the following spring, when it should be again planted in a warm situation. Many tuberous-rooted South-American plants may be advantageously treated in the same way, as the *Marvel* of Peru, the

Dahlias, &c. The jalap is described by Linnæus as having one-flowered peduncles, whereas, in that here figured, three flowers grow from the same footstalk. But so many species are known to vary in this respect, that this does not seem to set aside the identity of the plants.

We should be glad to see the PHORMIUM *tenax*, or New Holland flax, figured in this work; which we were informed blossomed, though imperfectly, some years ago, in the neighbourhood of London. In France, in the department of La Drome, this plant is cultivated in the open air with great success, as appears from a letter, from M. Faujas St. Fond to M. Thouin, inserted in the *Annales du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle*, in which he announces that the *Phormium tenax*, or New Zealand flax, had produced flowers in the garden of M. Freycinet, the father of two officers who were in Captain Baudin's expedition. "The *Phormium tenax*," M. Faujas St. Fond adds, "was cultivated in the gardens of M. Freycinet and in my own. We took care to cover it in winter; but as we were at first anxious to multiply our plants, we cut off shoots every year, which greatly impoverished the principal plants, and of course interrupted their flowering. At length, when we became anxious to see them flower, we reserved about ten, which we left to themselves. These plants soon increased prodigiously, and on the 10th of May, 1813, M. Freycinet informed me that a very vigorous flower-stalk was shooting out from the centre of one of his strongest plants. Seven days afterwards this stalk was three feet high; on the 31st it was five feet six inches, and on the 7th of June six feet ten inches. On the 14th, its term of greatest increase, it was seven feet six lines; the stalk was then three inches and four lines in circumference at the base, and two inches and a half half way up. The flowers, to the number of a hundred and nine, are borne upon alternate peduncles, and have a pleasing effect. The colour of the flower is a greenish yellow, that of the stamina a golden yellow. I have made some very strong ropes with the leaves, from which I obtained the flax by a very simple process."

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE following account of the contract prices of provisions, clothing, &c. supplied to the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, from the 1st of January, 1811, to the 18th of June, 1814, serves to record the progression of the prices of various necessaries.

		1811.			1812.			1813.			1814.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Meat	per cwt.	3	14	0	3	18	0	4	5	0	5	5	0
Bread	lb.	0	0	2¾	0	0	3½	0	0	3	0	0	2¾
Household Floor	Sack.	4	6	7	5	7	7½	4	15	10	3	7	5½
Suffolk Butter	lb.	0	1	1½	0	1	3½	0	1	2½	0	1	2
Gloucester Cheese	lb.	0	0	8¼	0	0	8½	0	0	9	0	0	9
Pease	Bushel.	0	8	8¼	0	12	8	0	13	8¼	0	9	11¼
Oatmeal	Do.	0	11	6	0	12	10	0	13	1	0	10	9
Salt	Do.	0	19	9	0	19	9	0	19	9	0	19	9
Malt	Quarter.	3	13	6	4	18	6	4	16	6	3	19	9
Hops	Cwt.	7	13	6	6	18	0	14	2	6	10	1	0
Beer, brewed	Barrel.	0	15	3¾	1	0	9¼	1	1	10¼	0	9	0
Carpenters	Day.	0	5	6	0	5	6	0	5	6	0	5	6
Joiners	Do.	0	5	9	0	5	9	0	5	9	0	5	9
Bricklayers	Do.	0	5	6	0	5	6	0	5	6	0	5	6
Masons	Do.	0	5	9	0	5	9	0	5	9	0	5	9
Plumbers	Do.	0	5	9	0	5	9	0	5	9	0	5	9
Candles	Doz. lb.	0	10	10	0	12	6	0	14	2	0	16	7
Shoes	Pair	0	4	11	0	4	11	0	4	8	0	4	8
Coals, imported	Chaldron.	3	1	6	2	16	1	2	16	7¼	0	0	0
Mops	Each.	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	6	0	2	3
Stockings	Pair.	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2
Hats	Each.	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0

The following are the usual annual returns of the several departments of the brewing trade:—The quantity of PORTER brewed in London by the twelve first houses, from the 5th of July, 1813, to the 5th of July, 1814.

Barclay, Perkins, and Co.	262,467 barrels.	Whitbread and Co.	141,104 ditto
Meux, Reid, and Co.	165,628 ditto	Henry Meux and Co.	100,776 ditto
Truman, Hanbury, and Co.	145,141 ditto	Felix, Calvert, and Co.	100,391 ditto

Combe,

Combe, Dalafield, and Co.	95,398 barrels	Taylor and Co.	42,126 ditto
Goodwyn and Co.	62,019 ditto	Hollingsworth and Co.	30,252 ditto
Elliott and Co.	45,162 ditto	Cocks and Campbell	30,162 ditto

The barrels of ALE brewed by the seven principal ale-brewers in the London district, from the 5th July, 1813, to the 5th July, 1814, were

Stretton, Broad-st. Golden-square	20,243	Hale and Co. Red Cross-street	8,233
Wyatt, Portpool-lane	17,624	Thorp and Co. Clerkenwell	5,508
Charington and Co. Mile End	16,510	Webb and Co. St. Giles's	5,146
Goding and Co. Knightsbridge	12,183		

The quantity of STRONG and TABLE BEER brewed by those houses who supply private families only for one year, ending the 5th July, 1814.

	Barrels of strong.	Barrels of table.	Total.
Kinkman	5,004	10,082	15,086
Sandell and Cobham	1,776	10,082	11,858
Swain	1,391	4,527	5,918
Satchell and Rowell	1,305	12,239	13,544
Edmonds and Tamplin	1,284	15,449	16,733
Smith	1,159	2,327	3,486
Willoughby	1,101	1,534	2,635
Poulain	956	8,166	9,122
Mantell and Cook	659	2,266	2,925
Addison	602	5,447	6,049
Kerslake	64	2,142	2,206
Rohleder		4,678	4,678

Prices of Merchandize, July 22.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
Coffee, West India ordinary	3	6	0	to	3	13	0	per cwt.
——, —— fine	4	11	0	—	5	10	0	ditto.
——, Mocha	8	0	0	—	8	10	0	ditto.
Cotton, West India, common	0	1	10	—	0	1	11	per lb.
—— Demerara	0	2	0	—	0	2	2	ditto.
Flax, Riga	86	0	0	—	90	0	0	per ton.
Hops, new, Pockets	6	12	0	—	11	0	0	per cwt.
——, ——, Bags	6	12	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	15	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
——, ——, Pigs	8	0	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Oil, salad	28	0	0	—	30	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	105	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh	2	6	0	—	2	10	0	per cwt.
——, Italian, fine	3	12	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Silk, China	1	7	0	—	1	9	6	per lb.
——, Bengal, skein	0	17	0	—	1	4	0	ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	4	2	0	—	4	4	0	per cwt.
——, ——, fine	4	10	0	—	4	17	0	ditto.
——, East India	4	0	0	—	5	5	0	ditto.
——, lump, fine	6	14	0	—	7	0	0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	14	0	—	0	16	0	per lb.
——, Cloves	0	11	6	—	0	12	6	ditto.
Spices, Nutmegs	0	17	0	—	1	0	0	per lb.
——, Pepper, black	0	1	2	—	0	1	4	ditto.
——, ——, white	0	3	10	—	0	4	0	ditto.
Tallow, town melted	4	19	6	—	0	0	0	per cwt.
——, Russia, yellow	4	3	0	—	4	4	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine	0	6	2	—	0	6	8	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe.
——, Port, old	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill; Commercial DOCK shares fetch 145l. per share.—West India ditto, 159l.—The Grand Junction CANAL shares fetch 220l. per share.—The East London WATER-WORKS, 70l.—The Albion INSURANCE OFFICE shares fetch 45l.—The Globe 111½l.—And the Imperial 49l.

The 3 per cent. cons. on the 26th were 68⅛; 5 per cent. 97¼; omnium 2 pr.

BANKRUPTCIES

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 21st of June and the 21st of July, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 79.]

[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.]

AMOR W. North Petherton, Somerſet. (Bawden, Chard
Amerſon J. Great Surring, Norfolk, miller. (Withers, Holt
Anderſon A. Philpot Lane, merchant. (Osbaldeſton
Ainsworth J. Criketty, in Aſhton under Lyne. (Buckley, Manchester
Bennett H. Bury ſtreet, St. Mary Axe, money ſcrivener. (Eyles
Brooks N. R. Oxford, corn factor. (Graham, Abingdon
Boothman W. Colne, Lancaſter, innkeeper. (Hawker, Hardacre
Bush R. Glouceſter, ſhopkeeper. (Boynton, Briſtol
Birch E. Manchester, cotton merchant (Heſlop
Buckle B. Cheltenham, Glouceſter, baker and maltſter. (Pruen
Bouttell T. Bury St. Edmunds, tallow chandler. (Crippage
Burge J. F. and M. Took's, King's Arms Buildings, Wood ſtreet, hoſiers. (Sweet and Stokes
Bellairs A. W Stamford, and J. Bellairs, Jun. Derby, bankers, Torkington
Barnard W. Boſton, banker. (Holloway
Bezaeley S. and M. G. Neiſe, Parliament ſtreet, army accoutrement maker. (Hillyard and King
Clements J. Wapping Wall, ſhip chandler. (Aſhfield
Clare W. Aspull, Lancaſter, cotton ſpinner. (Gaskill
Copland R. jun. Liverpool, merchant. (Murrow
Crewe R Stafford, victualler. (Luckett
Cole C. T. Binfield, Berks. (Rhodes and co. London
Combes J. and J. Shadwell Dock, coopers. (Loxley and Son, London
Duncan J. and J. Young, Huddersfield, woolſtaplers. (Alliſon
Dewer R. Lucas ſtreet, Rotherhithe, ſmith and engine maker. (Hutchinſon, London
Dennis S. H. P. Throgmorton ſtreet, merchants. (Bennett
Evans J. Tetbury, wine and liquor merchant. (Letall, and Paul, London
Edwards S. and W. B. Stamford, and Uppingham, bankers. (Torkington
Easden J. Buſh Lane, Cannon ſtreet, bricklayer. (Broughton and Newban
Faulkner J. and co. Crutched Friars, merchants. (Tomlinſons and co.
Flood S. Broad Cliſt, Devon, miller. (Dance, London
Fosbery W. Liverpool, and R. Bamber, Dublin, merchants. (Woods
Gaskarth J. Oxford ſtreet, linen draper. (Kersey and Spur
Hodgſon J. and E. Pearſon, Liverpool, merchants. (Orred and Baines
Habitſhaw R. Blackburn, linen draper. (Dewhurſt
Hall W. West Mill, Durham, miller. (Bowſer
Harriſon M. Wigan, worſted dealer. (Morris
Hill E. and co. Union Row, Little Tower Hill, corn factors. (Thomas
Hinton G. P. Briſtol, chymiſt and patent ivory-black manufacturer. (Cliſold
Hill W. Widdenham Mill, Wilts, paper manufacturer (Bevan, Briſtol
Hutchinſon W. Long Sutton, Lincoln, merchant. (Thompſon, Stamford
Hughes J. Wapping, victualler. (Whittone
Hodgſon W. Playhouſe-yard, White Croſs ſtreet, paper ſtainer. (Addis
Kemball J. Monk's Eleigh, miller and maltſter. (Wayman
Knowles T. Sheffield, York, nail maker. (Brookfield and Houſon
Lewis W. Great Charlotte ſtreet, corn dealer. (Lee, Southwark
Larrie F. Briſtol, tinman. (Frankis
Ledger H. jun. and co. Maze Pond, Surrey, dyer. (Vandecom and Comyn, London
Lamb J. Newington Cauſeway, carpenter. (Gregory, London
Lillington G. D. Birmingham, commiſſion agent. (Benſon
Logenbury M. Weſton, Somerſetſhire, victualler. (Clarke Bath
Lamb J. Stockport, cotton ſpinner. (Baddeley
Martin B. Oxford ſtreet bookſeller. (Steventon
Morris W. Lutterworth, dealer in cattle. (Palmer
Merricks T. Liverpool, bricklayer and builder. (Deniſon
Morgan J. Bedford Row, Holborn, ſcrivener and broker. (Windus
Owtram F. Worksop, linen draper. (Higſon and Atkinſon
Oram J. Cricklade, cheeſe factor. (Bevir, Cirencester
Pirrun J. R. Weſtminſter Road, Lambeth, corn and flour factor. (Hammerton
Peters J. Friday ſtreet, Cheapſide. (Tilbury
Perkins B. Liverpool, hatter. (Whitley
Robſon G. George Yard, Lombard ſtreet, merchant. (Nind
Ring M. Swan Yard, taylor. (Ruſſell, Southwark
Shirley B. Sheffield, grocer. (Johnſon and Wife, Aſhborne
Staines R. C. Chelmsford, bookſeller. (Aubrey and Curtis, London
Solomon S. M. Birmingham, pencil maker. (Bird
Sheath A. and C. Boſton, bankers. (Dunn, London
Solomon W. Middleſex ſtreet, Whitechapel, fiſhmonger. (Eyles
Stephens J. W. Manchester, cotton ſpinner. (Heſlop
Sea J. Milton, Kent, taylor and draper. (Hinde and Son
Sidgreaves G. Preſton, Lancaſhire, cotton manufacturer. (Blanchard and Bickerſtaff
Taylor T. Cheſter, comb maker. (Thomas
Thomas R. Helſton, Cornwall, grocer. (Shaw, London
Tregent J. B. Birmingham, upholſterer. (Dinely
Wilmot T. Cheyne Walk, Cheiſea, coal merchant. (Harman
Willins W. North Shields, ſhip owner. (Cockerill
Wright C. Charles ſtreet, Soho ſquare, upholſterer and cabinet maker. (Howell
Wilſon W. Hawkesdale, Cumberland, dealer. (Mounſey
Williamſon D. Liverpool, limner. (Crump and Lodge
White J. Winſor Terrace, City Road, merchant. (Sweet and Stokes
Whittam J. Preſton, ſpirit dealer. (Pilkington and Son.

DIVIDENDS.

Andrews W. Plymouth
Ambroſe E. London
Allen W. Radipole
Allan W. London
Allen W. King's Lynn
Adey G. Middleſex
Abraham J. Barton upon Humber
Athmead T. and co. Briſtol
Anthony R. Plymouth
Bond J Middleſex
Bowen T. Middleſex
Birch and co. Broughton Lodge
Bartlett J. Chicheſter
Bevan J. Swanſea
Bates W. K. London
Brooks J. Sheffield
Broomhead W. Middleſex
Brown G. Middleſex
Ballans T. Frome
Burgeſs J. Bedford ſtreet, Covent Garden
Burbidge W. Cannon ſtreet
Barnett J. Birmingham
Boulanger A. L. Vine ſtreet
Bodle G. Alfriſton, Suſſex
Cocher and co. London
Copleſtone W. Exeter
Creed G. Weymouth
Cook J. Whitnash
Calver J. Ratcliffe
Crooke A. S. Colne, Lancaſhire
Carter S. Wood ſtreet, Cheapſide
Clark J. Chatham
Cooper J. T. Cheſter Place, Kennington
Diſton W. Nafford
Dawſon J. Liverpool
Davies T. Middleſex
Du Bois J. Briſton
Downward C Liverpool
Edwards J. Walthain Croſs
Franks J. Surrey
Formby J. Liverpool
Foſter and Sharp, London
Flynn M. Middleſex
Frimling J. Chiſlehurſt
Fiſher W. Cambridge
Featherſtonhaugh J. St. Mary at Hill, Lower Thames ſtreet
Garcia D. London
Gibſon W. H. Walworth
Garnett G. Horſham
Garmson J. C. Lombard ſtreet
Guthrie R. and J. Cooke, Liverpool
Huckell W. Middleſex
Homer R. Rowley Regis
Hewitt C. Hull
Hamilton R. London
Hand S. Oxford
Harriott T. London
Harewood J. Warwick
Hall T. Hall ſtreet
Hall H. Chiſwell ſtreet
Hilber H. G. and co. New London ſtreet, Limehouſe
Holt J. Lothbury
Harritz J. Narrow ſtreet
Holdsworth T. Auction Mart Coffee Houſe
Handcock W. Marchmont ſtreet
Hewſon R. and co. Iſleworth
Hale J Plymouth
Heather G. F. Curtain Road
Ivimy W. Portſea
Jenkinſon R. Pocklington
Jackſon R. M. Liverpool
Jacobs and Spiers, Oxford
Jelly J. London
Jackſon D. Houndsditch
Jones J. Bear ſtreet, Leiceſter Fields
Jaymond L. South Audley ſtreet
King J. Blandford Forum
Keniſhead J. Middleſex
King S. Golport
Kemp G Great Pulteney ſtreet
Kennedy T. Woolwich
Lawrence J. Stainground
Lyne J. Chard
Lavender W. Offerton
Lye G. and E. Bath
Lythgoe J. Liverpool
Lawrence S. Stepney Green
Linthorne B. Walbrook
Luke W. and co. Weſt Smithfield
Maſt W. C. Hull
Maddock J. and R. Middleſex
M'Leods and co. London
Merrifield J. Plymouth
Mounſher W. Middleſex
Malcolm W. London
Marris and Nicholſon, Barton
Mendham S. and F. Field, London
Maſters W. Broomfield, Kent
M'Clure R. Manchester
Mann E. Yeovil, Somerſets.
Morris T. Barton upon Humber
Nicholls W. Piccadilly
Naylor W. Sheffield, Yorkſhire
Nokes J. Walter Lane

Oldfield,

Oldfield W. Hull
Price J. Middlesex
Payne and Holt London
Price and Cross Bristol
Parry J. Newgate street
Petty H. Bucklersbury
Ridsdale and Hamilton, Leeds
Richardson and co. Middlesex
Russell C. Bath
Rowley, Bow Lane
Swainton L. London
Shewin E. London
Syms R. Southwark
Saunders J. London
Spagnoletti P. Middlesex
Smith R, Richmond
Stevens and Fitzgerald, New Sarum
Shuttleworth H. London
Staniforth T, Sheffield
Samuels E. I, Great Prescott street
Shewin E. Threadneedle street
Simpson J. and co. Mark Lane
Stuart P. Fleet street
Simpson G. Copthall chambers
Townsend J, London
Tart W. W. Liverpool
Taylor J, New Road
Tubbs D. Liverpool
Thornton W. and G. New Malton
Warner and Scholefield, Greenwich
Wernicke J. G. Plymouth
Weston and Thornton, Hull
Want T. Dorney
Wright R. London
Warrall J, Warrington
Warwick W, Red Lion street, Clerkenwell
Wood W. and co. Workington, Cumberland
Waddington J. Bishopsgate street
Worral J, Warrington
Young T. Blythe.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE clover and hay harvest barely finished: the crop generally a light one, with, however, considerable exceptions. The grass and turnip crops in a flourishing state. The wheats have not yet universally passed through the blooming season in the southern counties, but it has been very successful, promoted by light showers and mild weather. The appearance of all the corn and pulse crops satisfactory; the mucor and signs of blight from the late ungenial weather, not being of sufficient magnitude to be injurious. The thin and poor-land wheats are much improved since the favourable change of weather, but a deficiency of solar heat is still complained of, which must always affect the quality, and, to a considerable degree, diminish the quantity of the fruits of the earth.

This year's harvest must inevitably be one of the latest. No rye will be cut, in the forwardest districts probably, under a fortnight; and nothing will succeed rye under another fortnight. Should the injudicious custom prevail, as heretofore, of cutting corn in a green state, and hurrying it from the field, whence much of the grain is discoloured and never filled, the public damage and loss may be extensive. To the backwardness of the harvest is attributed the late advance in prices. The prospect for hops, good. Of fruit a considerable quantity, but want of sun to ripen it. An advance on the price of fat cattle; in stores no alteration.

Smithfield: Beef 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.—Mutton 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.—Lamb 6s. to 8s.—Veal ditto.—Pork ditto.—Bacon 7s. 6d.—Irish ditto 5s. 8d. to 6s.—Fat, 5s. 2d.—Skins 20 to 50s.—Oil-cake 16l. 16s.—Potatoes 4l. to 8l.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 46s. to 80s.—Barley 28s. to 36s.—Oats 12s. to 30s.—The quartern loaf 11¾d.—Hay 3l. 10s. to 5l. 15s.—Clover ditto 6l. to 7l. 15s.—Straw 1l. 10s. to 2l. 5s.

Middlesex, July 20, 1814.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 20th of June to the 20th of July, 1814, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.00. June 25. Wind N.E.
Lowest 29.40. July 16. —— N.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours, 25 hundredths of an inch. This slight variation has occurred several times in the course of the month.

Thermometer.

Highest 76°. July 5. Wind N.W.
Lowest 50°. June 28. —— N.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours, 10°. On the 27th of June the mercury was no higher than 60°; and on the next, it was seen for a considerable time at 70°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is not more than 1¼ inch in depth.

The temperature for the month is rather more than 60°, but the thermometer has stood only once as high as 76°, or summer heat. The average height of the barometer is 29.67, which might have led one to imagine that rain would have fallen in greater quantities than are noted above. There have been eleven brilliant days, and fourteen on which there has been rain. The wind has blown chiefly from the westerly points; viz. fourteen days N.W. ten days S.W. and the remainder N.E.

The early part of this month (July) was very favourable for the hay harvest, and the crops have been higher than the average quantity; but from the 7th to the 20th, the weather, in a great measure, suspended the exertions of the farmer.

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JULY.

Including official Papers and authentic Documents.

FRANCE.

THE free constitution promulgated by the senate of France, which promised to check all abuses of power, by wise arrangements for securing the intervention of Reason and of the public Will, not being palatable to the new French ministers, a plan of constitution has been adopted, which, in the business of legislation, makes *the crown and its ministers every thing, and the people nothing!* The sycophant and corrupt press of England says, this is all the liberty of which the French people are capable—an impudent assertion, which would equally serve as an apology for the despotism of Morocco and Turkey, and for all the tyrannies that ever disgraced the history of mankind.

It is however our duty, as it is our satisfaction, to admit that, although certain articles unwisely deprive the French people and government of the mutual advantages which would result from independent checks on measures of wicked ministers, and from ebullitions of public spirit and patriotism; yet the recognition of the first twelve articles as the admitted bases and principles of the administration of the government,—the unrestricted adoption in the 68th article of the admirable Code of Laws formed and promulgated by the Emperor Napoleon, as the future municipal Code of France,—and, the establishment of the 64th and 65th articles of his system of trial by jury in open court, form together a great Bond and Charter of Civil Liberty, which, if literally and scrupulously maintained, may pave the way to something better, and finally reward the French people for the sufferings which have been so cruelly imposed on them, for having, in 1789, ventured to break the manacles by which they were galled and oppressed.

The Public Rights of Frenchmen.

Art. 1. The French are all equal in the eye of the law, whatever may be their titles or their rank.

2. They contribute without distinction their proportion of property to the state.

3. They are all equally admissible to civil and military employments.

4. Individual liberty is equally guaranteed; nobody can be prosecuted and arrested but in cases designated by the law, and the forms it prescribes.

5. Every profession of religion enjoys equal liberty and protection.

6. The Apostolic and Roman Catholic religion is, however, the religion of the state.

7. The ministers of the Catholic religion, and those of other persuasions, are paid out of the Royal Treasury.

8. Frenchmen to have the right of printing and publishing their sentiments, conformable to the laws which repress the abuse of this liberty. (*a*)

9. All property is inviolable, without any exception to that which is called national, the law making no distinction.

10. The state may require the sacrifice of property, should the public interest, legally expressed, demand it; but with a conditional indemnity.

11. All disquisitions and opinions of the state of things up to the time of the restoration are forbidden. The same oblivion is enjoined on the tribunals and the citizens.

12. The Conscription is abolished. The mode of recruiting the army and navy is determined by a law.

Forms of the Government of the King.

13. The person of the king is inviolable and sacred. His ministers are responsible. To the king solely belongs the executive power.

14. The king is the head of the state; he is commander of the forces by sea and land; declares war; makes treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce; appoints to all offices in the administration; and makes the regulations and ordinances for the execution of the laws and the surety of the state.

15. The legislative power is exercised conjointly by the king, by the house of peers, and by the deputies of the departments.

16 The king proposes the law. (*b*)

(*a*) The project of a law on this subject has since been published, though not yet enacted, such as might have emanated from the divan at Constantinople, on the *first* introduction of printing into that metropolis.

(*b*) This extraordinary assumption of the executive destroys that emulation to be useful which animates the members of the English legislature, and which serves as the basis of that public spirit and personal importance which so eminently exalt the people of England above the people of other nations. Besides, it reduces the Houses of Legislature to the office of simply recording those laws which the executive desires to enact, and which it will never propose, except it is sure to carry its point. Of what use would be any exertions of patriotism, eloquence, or wisdom, in our Houses of Parliament, if such were their limited powers.

17. The proposal of the law is carried, according to the king's pleasure, to the house of peers, or to that of the deputies; except the law of taxes, which is to be sent first to the house of deputies.

18. Every law is to be discussed and voted for freely by the majority of each of the two houses.

19. The houses have the right of desiring the king to propose a law upon any object, and to point out to him its nature.

20. This demand shall be made by each of the two houses, after having been discussed by a secret committee. It shall be sent to the other house by that which shall have proposed it, after a delay of six days.

21. If the proposition is adopted by the other house, it shall be sent to the king; if it is rejected, it shall not be brought again during the same session.

22. The king only sanctions and promulgates the laws.

23. The civil list is fixed for the duration of the reign, by the first legislative assembly after the succession of the king to the throne.

Of the House of Peers.

24. The house of peers is an essential branch of the legislative power.

25. It is convoked by the king at the same time as the house of the deputies of the departments. Their sittings commence and end at the same periods.

26. All meetings of the house of peers, which are held out of the time of the sitting of the house of deputies, or which shall not be commanded by the king, are unlawful or null.

27. The nomination of the peers of France is in the king; their number not limited; he may vary their dignities; appoint them for life, or make them hereditary, according to his pleasure. (*c*)

28. The peers are eligible at 25 years of age, and have deliberative capacity at 30.

29. The chancellor of France is the president of the peers, and, in his absence, a peer appointed by the king.

30. The members of the Royal Family and the princes of the blood are peers by birth-right; they take their station near the president, but have the deliberative capacity only at 25.

31. The princes can only take their stations in the house by a message, containing the express command of the king, for every Session, on pain of every thing done in their presence being considered a nullity.

32. All the deliberations shall be secret. (*d*)

33. The house of peers has recognizance of high treason, and attempts upon the safety of the state, which shall be defined by the law.

34. No peer can be arrested but by the authority of the house, and tried by it on a criminal charge.

Of the House of Departmental Deputies.

35. The house of the deputies shall be composed of deputies elected by the electoral Colleges, whose organization shall be determined by the law.

36. Every department shall have the same number of deputies as heretofore.

37. The deputies shall be elected for five years, and renewed annually by a fifth. (*e*)

38. No deputy can be admitted into the house under forty years of age, and without paying 1000 francs in direct taxes. (*f*)

39. If, however, there should not be in the department fifty persons who pay 1000 francs in direct taxes, their number shall be completed by those who come the nearest to that sum.

40. The electors who concur in the nomination of the deputies, must pay 300 cents, in taxes, and be at least thirty years of age. (*g*)

41. The

(*c*) In England the check against undue creations of peers is the hereditary duration of the rank. The House of Lords would be useless and contemptible, if the crown could nullify the votes of patriotic hereditary peers, by creatures sent into it for life, and whose limited honors would prove the sense entertained of them by the crown itself.

(*d*) Why this distinction between the two houses? In England the people are as much instructed in their public duties by the published debates of the Lords as of the Commons, and there is as much eloquence and emulation in our House of Peers as in our House of Commons. Who would wish to belong to a secret tribunal, for the measures of which he is responsible in the public estimation, however much he may abhor them?

(*e*) If this were the case in England the public voice could never operate on public measures. The new fifth would soon find their task of endeavoring to check any false system or erroneous course of measures so useless and irksome, that the best intentions would be wearied, and the consequent torpor of the representatives would for similar reasons extend itself to the electors!

(*f*) The *direct* taxes limit therefore the description of representatives: thus, if confined to land, none can be representatives but land-owners; or, if to any other kind of property, none but its owners. Income is the only unequivocal qualification, but that was perhaps deemed too general and unmanageable by the authors of this constitution.

(*g*) This is not only liable to the objection specified in the preceding note; but is a limitation of representation which destroys or nullifies its very principle. In England, the owner of a freehold worth 40*s.* per annum votes for county members; in many boroughs all the householders; and, in the worst

41. The presidents of the electoral Colleges shall be nominated by the king, and by eight members of the college.

42. At least one half of the deputies shall be chosen from among those who are eligible, and who are actually domiciliated in the department.

43. The president of the chamber of deputies is nominated by the king, from a list of five members presented to him by that chamber. (*h*)

44. The sittings of the house are public, but on the demand of five members they may form themselves into a secret committee. (*i*)

45. The house forms itself into committee to discuss the projects, which shall be presented to it by the king. (*k*)

46. No amendment can be made to a law without being proposed in a committee by the king, and without being sent and discussed in the Bureau. (*l*)

47. The house of deputies receives all proposals of taxes, and these proposals cannot be sent to the house of peers till they have been agreed to.

48. No tax can be laid nor received till it has been consented to by the two houses, and sanctioned by the king.

49. The supplies are granted only for one year; indirect taxes may be laid for several years. (*m*)

50. The king convokes annually the two houses; he prorogues them, and can dissolve that of the deputies of the departments, but in that case he must convoke a new one in the space of three months.

51. No bodily restraint can be exercised against a member, during the sitting; nor for six weeks before and after.

52. No member of the house can, during the sitting, be prosecuted or arrested on a criminal charge, except in the case of a serious offence, and with permission of the house.

53. Every petition to both houses is to be made and presented only in writing; the law forbids any person from bringing it to the bar.

Of the Ministers.

54. Ministers may be members of the house of peers and the house of deputies; they have, besides, the right of entrance into both chambers, and audience given them if they require it.

55. The house of the deputies can proceed against ministers, and arraign them before the house of peers, who can only have the right of trying them.

56. They can only be arraigned for treason, or for extortion. Particular laws shall specify the nature of their offences, and prescribe the process against them.

Of the Judiciary Order.

57. The king is the fountain of justice; it is administered in his name by judges whom he appoints.

58. Judges appointed by the king are irremovable.

59. The actually existing courts and tribunals are continued. Nothing shall be changed but by virtue of the law.

60. The actual institution of the judges of commerce is preserved.

61. The justices of peace are continued. Justices of peace, though nominated by the king, are not irremovable.

62. No one shall be tried but by his natural judges.

63. There shall not, in consequence, be created extraordinary commissions and tribunals. The provost jurisdictions are not included in this article.

64. The proceedings shall be public in criminal matters, unless this publicity shall be found dangerous to good order and morals; in that case the tribunal makes known its mind.

65. The institution of juries is preserved; the changes which a long experience should render necessary can only be effected by the law.

66. The punishment of confiscation of

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worst cases, the freemen of the corporate body; yet we find this power too limited, and for sound reasons desire to extend it to all householders at the least. But, if the right of voting were restricted to persons paying amounts of *direct* taxes, few, comparatively, could be included, supposing no limit were *purposely* made in the nature of direct taxes.

(*h*) What would be the condition of an English House of Commons whose Speaker was not amenable to the members, who was dependent on the crown, and indebted to the ministers for his distinction?

(*i*) Such in England is the practice on the demand of a single member, and it is therefore a better security; because, if a creature of the court nullify a popular discussion by rendering it secret, a friend to the country can equally nullify any discussion which the court desires to have made public, and this ready check prevents the abuse of the privilege.

(*k*) That is to say, the crown presents the projects of all laws and all taxes, and these can only be discussed in committee, which committee, the previous article leads us to conclude, is to be secret. For what purposes then are any discussions to be public? In the English legislature there are no discussions, except about new laws or taxes.

(*l*) For what purpose then is there to be any discussion, and what encouragement has any member to exert himself in amending a law if his approved amendment must be sanctioned and even proposed by the crown, which could not be moved by his eloquence or arguments.

(*m*) A good ministerial ground for enlarging the indirect taxes, without the motive suggested by the 38th, 39th, and 40th, articles!

goods is abolished, and cannot be re-established.

67. The king has the right of pardoning, and that of commuting punishments.

68. The civil code and the laws actually existing, which are not contrary to the present charter, remain in full force till the law otherwise directs.

Particular Rights guaranteed by the State.

69. Soldiers in the service, officers and soldiers retired, widows, pensioned officers, and soldiers, shall preserve their ranks, honours, and pensions.

70. The public debt is guaranteed, every engagement of the state with its creditors is inviolable.

71. The ancient nobility resume their titles; the new preserve theirs. The king makes nobles at his pleasure, but he only grants them rank and honours, without any exemption from the burdens and duties of society.

72. The Legion of Honour is continued, the king will determine upon its interior regulations and its insignia.

73. The colonies shall be governed by laws and particular regulations.

74. The king and his successor shall take the sacred oath with all due solemnity, faithfully to observe the present constitutional charter.

Transitory Articles.

75. The deputies of the departments of France, who sat in the legislative body from the last adjournment, shall continue to sit in the house of deputies till replaced.

76. The first renewal of a fifth of the house of deputies, shall take place, at the latest, in the year 1816, according to the order established.

We command that the present constitutional charter laid before the senate and legislative body conformably to our proclamation of the 3rd of May, shall be sent forth to the house of peers and that of the deputies.

Done at Paris, in the year of our Lord, 1814, and of our reign the 19th.

(Signed) LOUIS.

(And below) The Abbe MONTESQUIOU.

GREAT BRITAIN.

During the past month the public attention has continued to be divided between the fêtes with which the friends of the late war against France have continued to celebrate the return of peace; by some unhappy dissentions in the royal family; by the severe treatment and final triumph of Lord Cochrane; by costly preparations making in the parks to celebrate with more popular effect the termination of the war; and by sundry important questions discussed in the two houses of parliament.

On the 27th the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia embarked at Dover for the continent. The cost of their visit, which has excited some parliamentary discussion, is partly ascertained by the additions to the civil list, which in *the quarter* ending July 5, 1812, was 71,190l.; and in 1813, was 78,255l.; but in 1814 was estimated at 255,399l. The particulars are contained in the following document:

Particulars of the "estimate," presented to the Honorable House of Commons, on the 4th July 1814, "of the expences of the Lord Chamberlain's department, for the Quarter ending July 5, 1814."

	£	s.	d.
Lord Chamberlain's office	9,661	17	10
Wardrobe office	46,467	6	4
Jewel office	15,249	17	0
Office of Works, (exclusive of preparations in the Parks for fire-works, &c.) viz.			
Salaries and allowances, and ordinary expences	£ 8,900		
Works done at Carlton House, under the direction of James Wyatt, esq.	6,900		
Works done at Carlton House, under the direction of J. Nash, esq. including preparations for the grand fete	49,100		
Works at St. James's Palace	1,000		
Ditto at HamptonCourt	200		
Ditto at Newmarket	400		
Ditto at Record office Westminster	350		
Ditto at the Rolls	120		
Ditto at Brighton	2,960		
Ditto on private roads	1,220		
Sundry works in consequence of the general survey	11,070		
	82,220	0	0
	£153,599	1	2

The fêtes given to the royal visitors have since been followed by others of the most costly nature, given to the Duke of Wellington, for following up the retreating French armies from the Tagus to Toulouse. The City of London at Guildhall, the General Officers at Burlington-house, the Regent, &c. &c. have vied with each other in the splendour of these festivals.

In former numbers we have stated many particulars of the causes of the separation of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The entire question was lately brought again before the public, by the Princess being forbidden to appear at a grand drawing-room, at which the Queen received the foreign Potentates. Great agitation

agitation was excited in the public mind by this affair, particularly as at the same instant it was announced that the Princess Charlotte of Wales had refused to espouse the Prince of Orange, with whom her nuptials had been considered as arranged, and her attachment to the interests of her mother was considered as the latent, though not the ostensible cause of the rupture. The parliamentary discussions terminated in an agreement to raise the income of the Princess of Wales from 17 to 50,000l. per annum, which was reduced to 35,000l. by a voluntary concession of her Royal Highness. On the 12th, in consequence of some sudden arrangements made by the Regent, in the household of the Princess Charlotte, she abruptly left Warwick-house, and, calling a hackney-coach in the Haymarket, went to her mother's at Conaught-house. Here and at Carleton-house discussions took place during the night, and at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, she accompanied the Duke of York back to Carleton-house, where she remained two or three days, and was then sent to Cranborn Lodge, in Windsor Park, where she continued, at our time of writing, under the superintendence of the household recently appointed by her father. Her uncle, the Duke of Sussex, gave notice of a motion in the House of Lords on the entire subject, but has since withdrawn it.

We regret that we have not room to detail the interesting case of Lord Cochrane. On its being moved *pro forma* to expel him from the House of Commons, on the evidence of the conviction and sentence, he demanded to be heard in his place, a privilege which was granted. His able, and we may say his affecting, defence, was zealously supported by many honorable members, but, on a division, the minister divided 140 against 44. This result, however, aroused the generous feelings of his constituents, and in a great public meeting at Westminster, on the 11th, after a most eloquent speech by Sir Francis Burdett, it was unanimously resolved to re-elect him. The election took place on the 16th, when the same unanimity prevailed, and he was returned without opposition. The minister has since declared in the House of Commons, that the Crown had remitted that shocking part of the sentence which inflicted the pillory, as well in regard to Lord C. as to the others.

On the 11th, being the day appointed for a General Thanksgiving, the Regent, the Royal Dukes, the great Officers of State, and the two Houses of Parliament, went in grand procession to hear divine service at St. Paul's.

In the House of Commons many salutary laws have passed, after prolonged discussions, of which we shall detail the particulars in our Abstracts of New Laws. A much-wanted bill to abolish those instruments of oppression, Gaol fees, has passed; but another, equally necessary, to regulate the long-neglected London gaols, was lost for this session, on an implied engagement however of the city aldermen, that they will now do what ought to have been done fifty years ago.

Some munificent sums have been voted for sundry extra purposes, certainly not in that spirit of economy which the state of the public finances demand; and both sides of both houses of parliament continue to talk gravely of taking off the income and other war taxes, exactly as though there existed some other unappropriated revenue to meet a peace-establishment, which cannot be less than double or treble the amount of those war taxes!

In our last we introduced some extracts from the report of a committee appointed to visit the Mad-houses in and near the metropolis, and the facts there stated, no doubt, interested our readers so far, that it cannot fail to gratify them on learning that a bill has since been introduced into the House of Commons, which is likely to pass into a law, for the purpose of more effectually regulating them. Its chief clauses are as follow:

It is by this bill proposed to enact, that any persons confining lunatics in lunatic houses without licence, do forfeit three hundred pounds; that if more lunatics are confined than the house shall be licensed for, the keeper shall pay ten pounds for every person above the number, and forfeit his license; that keepers have a physician, surgeon, or apothecary, and shall forfeit their license and one hundred pounds for neglect; that all persons applying for license shall deliver plans of their houses, enumerating the conveniences attached thereto. Commissioners and justices be empowered to make regulations and direct alterations; lunatic houses not complying with such directions be liable to forfeit their license; that if more lunatics are continued than the house can conveniently hold, commissioners or justices may order their removal, and on non-compliance, the keeper to forfeit his licence; that keepers refusing admittance shall forfeit one hundred pounds and their licence; that any physician, surgeon, or apothecary, giving certificate without examination of the person and asserting their lunacy, are to for-

feit one hundred pounds; the commissioners or justices may order persons improperly confined to be liberated; this Act shall not extend to Bethlem and Saint Luke's Hospitals, except as to visiting.

On the third reading, some excellent observations were made by LORD ROBERT SEYMOUR, who had been chiefly instrumental in bringing the bill forward, and whose unwearied exertions in carrying into effect every measure which he considers likely to alleviate the sufferings of humanity, merit our emphatical commendation; and the gratitude of his country. His observations we have judged it our duty to transcribe entire from the Morning Chronicle.

"I have, said his lordship, had much communication with the licensed mad-houses of this town; and I owe to the keepers of such of them as have come within my observation, to declare, that their patients are treated with the utmost tenderness and humanity. The houses, indeed, in which these unfortunate persons live, having been built for other purposes, (chiefly for the use of small private families,) are little calculated to promote the health or comfort of their inhabitants. The rooms being small, the beds are nearly in contact with each other, the ceilings low, the rooms are very insufficiently aired, the exercising yards are likewise very inconveniently small, and indeed some of these houses have one yard each only, for the accommodation of both sexes. To correct and remove these evils, is one of the great objects of the bill which is now before us. I live, Sir, in a parish (I mean that of Mary-le-bone) which maintains its insane poor in a licensed house; and it is the practice of that parish, by the medical staff of their infirmary, frequently to visit them. This staff, consisting of a physician, surgeon, and apothecary, examine every month the insane paupers, both as to the state of their minds and of their bodily health. They see their bed-rooms —they inspect their beds—and they report in writing to their employers, the guardians of the poor, the result of their examination. Now, Sir, I have not mentioned this circumstance to do honour to a parish, with the management of which I am personally much connected, but I have stated it in the hope of leading other London parishes into the practice I have described. It is, Sir, the miserable policy of many, indeed I might say of most of those parishes, to keep their poor, when mentally deranged, in their workhouses, in which, there being no other means of confinement, the unfortunate lunatic is generally consigned to, and for a great length of time confined in, a straight waistcoat. Thus, Sir, being much aggravated, and more unskilfully treated than he would be in a mad-house, he becomes less likely to be restored to sanity of mind. The maintenance, Sir, of a pauper in a London workhouse, costs his parish six shillings weekly—in a mad-house the maintenance of a pauper costs it ten shillings; and it appears to me, that to the small difference between these two sums, the interest of one-half, at least, of the insane poor of London is perfectly sacrificed. I am sorry to say, Sir, that in all my communication with mad-houses, and it has been very frequent, I have observed that the patients of them are very seldom visited by their relatives or friends. Now, surely, sir, in the degree our feelings prompt us to turn our backs on these unhappy persons, in the same degree does our duty urge us to attend to and watch them. They are, sir, perfectly dead to all the intercourse of social life; and worse than dead, with respect to the impression their fate leaves on the minds of their relatives and friends. When a man loses a friend, the first burst of grief being at an end, he fosters and encourages every idea that leads his mind to the recollection of his departed friend; whereas every thought connected with insanity is so degrading to our nature, and so humbling to our pride, that we make a point of keeping it from our minds. With these impressions, sir, I cannot but be highly friendly to the bill now before the House. I am sanguine enough to think that it will go a great way towards securing the objects of it against improper, by which I mean unnecessary, detention, and I cannot doubt but, by the visitation it imposes on all madhouses, it will much improve the condition of all persons confined under insanity. Indeed, sir, I believe that the very agitation of the bill has had the latter effect to a considerable extent. I believe too, sir, that it has improved the practice of one public hospital, I mean that of Bethlem, by softening its severity towards its patients. I have, sir, within these few weeks, seen the unfortunate maniac Norris, who has been, I believe, more than once mentioned in this House. Finding him fastened to his bed's head by an iron collar and chain, strong enough to hold a bull or horse, I was extremely surprised to hear him express his thankfulness to his keepers for the liberty he now enjoys. My surprise, sir, however soon ceased, on my learning from Norris, as well as from those about him, that he had been lately exonerated from two-third parts of the iron which he had worn, for thirteen years past, night and day in his bed. Now, sir, this unfortunate maniac is rational enough to admit, as do I, that it may have been long necessary to enchain him, but he contends, as do I, that it cannot have been so completely to encase him in iron, as has been the practice for a long series of years. Now, sir, with this fact before me, I cannot say that Bethlem is the hospital which I wish to exempt from the intended visitation. I know, sir, that among the governers there is very much of benevolence, but I fear that amongst them likewise, there has

has been some little apathy, to use a respectable alderman's late expression, when he spoke of Newgate, as to the sufferers within the walls of Bethlem. I beg pardon for having trespassed so long on the House. What I have said has been offered from a sense of duty."

AMERICA.

American commissioners continue in Europe for the purpose of soliciting to be allowed to open negociations for peace; but the same unhappy passion for war, notwithstanding the peace-fêtes, continues to govern the nation, which has proved so fatal, and which has cost it so dearly within the last twenty years! The people of England well know, that this unhappy war arose out of practices deemed necessary during the late war with France; the questions relative to which practices ceased with the war that was considered as rendering them necessary. It seems therefore to be a singular fatality, that the war which was but the Effect, should not terminate, as a thing of course, with the war which was the Cause.

Yet every day continues to furnish tragical details which sicken humanity. On the 28th of March we learn that the American frigate, the Essex, was taken off the coast of Chili, after a bloody action with an English frigate and sloop; and on the 31st of May, an English party landed at Oswego to destroy some American stores, when, after losing 68 killed and wounded, the remainder were compelled to surrender prisoners of war. In the mean time, great reinforcements are proceeding to Canada, from the disengaged British armies in the Peninsula; and the Americans are vigorously engaged in building a navy to contest with us the dominion of their seas.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

A MEETING of the friends of the abolition of the traffic in slaves, lately took place at Freemasons'-hall.—The Duke of Gloucester, being called to the chair, stated the meeting to be held in consequence of an article in the Treaty of Peace. —Mr. Wilberforce, in an excellent speech, which we regret that we cannot insert at length, expressed his sorrow, that in relinquishing the conquered colonies to France, they were rendered the means of renewing the inhuman traffic in negroes. The people of France were under an unhappy influence if they could suppose it advantageous to continue a traffic as contrary to common sense as it is to humanity: and it ought to be the study of every individual to communicate information on this important subject to the French. The law brought into Parliament by Mr. Brougham had justly stamped the trade with infamy. Two men, who had accumulated large fortunes in this disgraceful trade, were now actually labouring in the hulks. These circumstances ought to make the French nation ashamed of so detestable a commerce.—Mr. Wilberforce then proposed the following resolutions, which were carried unanimously:

1. That this meeting has seen, with the deepest regret and disappointment, that in the recent treaty of peace with France no stipulation has been made for the immediate abolition of the African slave trade—a trade avowedly repugnant to every moral and religious principle; but that, on the contrary, a provision is contained in it, the consequence of which must be its revival on a large scale, and to an indefinite extent.

2. That this revival is attended with circumstances of peculiar aggravation; great and populous colonies, in which, during the last seven years, the importation of slaves has been strictly prohibited, and has even been made highly penal, having been freely ceded to France, not only without any stipulation for the continuance of that prohibition, but with the declared purpose, on the part of that country, of commencing a new slave trade for their supply; and thus a system of robbery and murder, which had for many years been practically extinct, is now to be renewed at the very moment when France has been manifestly and signally favoured by divine Providence; and the restoration to that country of the blessings and enjoyments of peace, is to be the signal for bringing all the evils and miseries of a continued warfare on the unoffending inhabitants of the African continent.

3. That the revival of the French slave trade, and the unconditional restoration to France of her African forts and factories, must excite peculiar regret, by disappointing the hopes which we had been led to indulge of the improvement and civilization of a district 1500 miles extent, in which those possessions are situated,—a district in which the slave trade having been nearly suppressed, the consequent introduction of cultivation, and of a legitimate commerce, had begun to make some compensation for the miseries formerly inflicted.

4. That

4. That since the abolition of the slave trade by Great Britain, the legitimate commerce of Africa had materially increased, and was rapidly augmenting to an extent which promised important advantages to both countries, and that this intercourse, already become so beneficial and so consolatory in its prospects, is exposed to immediate injury and to eventual destruction, by the revival of that inhuman traffic which has so long retained that ill-fated coast in a state of barbarism and desolation.

5. That this meeting cannot but lament that the recognition in the treaty of the radical injustice of the African slave trade, should be followed by a provision for its revival; and, though that provision is accompanied by the declaration of an intention to abolish the trade in slaves after five years, yet we cannot conceal from ourselves that various and extensive interests will be created, which, at the end of the specified term, will present new and alarming obstacles to the fulfilment of that declared intention.

6. That it appears to this meeting that the strong disposition to favour the slave trade which is stated to prevail in France, at a time when there is so high a profession of reverence for the authority, and an increased attention to the institutions, of religion, probably arises from ignorance of the true nature and effects of the slave trade; and that therefore the friends of this cause be requested to use their utmost endeavours, as well in France as in all other countries where that trade still subsists, to diffuse authentic information, and excite just sentiments and feelings on this great subject.

7. That this meeting is deeply impressed with the increased necessity of immediately adopting such measures in Parliament as may be best calculated to prevent the evasion or infraction of the abolition laws of Great Britain, by the clandestine importation of slaves from the neighbouring French colonies into our own, or by the employment of British capital in this nefarious traffic.

8. That this meeting strongly feels, that, if the conduct of Great Britain has contributed in any degree to the peace and independence of Europe, she may hope to plead with success the cause of Africa, especially with sovereigns not more distinguished by their elevated rank than by the declared reverence for the obligations of religion.

9. That in the negociations which are still depending with other states we should endeavour to secure all that, under the existing circumstances, can be effected for mitigating the wrongs and miseries of Africa. More particularly in pursuance of this principle, that no colony yet remaining in the possession of Great Britain, wherein slavery exists, should be ceded to any other power, without requiring an express stipulation for relinquishing the slave trade immediately and for ever. Also, that at the approaching congress every effort should be used to induce those powers, which will not consent to an absolute abandonment of the trade, to impose on it additional limitations and restraints, so long as it shall be permitted to continue.

10. That on these general grounds this meeting most anxiously implores all those in the government, in parliament, and in the country at large, who are friends to this great cause, to make, in their respective spheres, every possible exertion to carry the views of this meeting into complete effect.

In consequence of the above, Petitions have since been presented to parliament from nearly five hundred towns and bodies. The following merits preservation:—

To the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers,

Sheweth—That your petitioners having for a long course of years felt it their religious duty to advocate the cause of their oppressed fellow-men, the natives of Africa, and to protect against that combination of enormities, the slave trade, rejoiced to see this abominable traffic first condemned by the British parliament, and then made felony by the same high authority; they rejoice that so foul a blot, tarnishing the reputation of this free and enlightened country, was wiped away—that this disgrace to the professors of the Christian religion ceased to be the crime of Britain; they rejoiced, not only on account of the unhappy victims of avarice thus rescued from destruction, but also for themselves and their fellow-subjects, in the belief that this virtuous procedure of the legislature would draw down the divine blessing upon this country; and they indulged a pleasing hope, from the discontinuance of a practice which must have powerfully operated to prevent the progress of Christianity in Africa, that the time was approaching when amongst the numerous inhabitants of that quarter of the globe the inestimable blessing of the gospel light might be widely spread.

Your petitioners, therefore, cannot but contemplate with feelings of grief and dismay the consent, on the part of this country, for France to renew this system of robbery and murder, and to carry it on for a period of five years: should this take place, they think it but too evident that the generous effort now making to diffuse instruction and promote improvement in regions to which so large amends are due for grievous and long continued injury, will be vain; and that the deluge of blood which has been stopped in Europe will now take its

its course through unoffending and defenceless Africa. Under these circumstances it will be difficult to feel cordiality for a nation, which, by stipulating for itself the revival of a commerce in the persons of men, shall have been the cause of evils so enormous; and your petitioners are also impressed with the consideration, that as no state, while engaged in deliberate murder, can expect the countenance and protection of Heaven, there is great reason to fear that France may on this occasion, by seeking fresh calamities to herself, and (unhappily also for this country) possibly sow the seeds of a new war. But your petitioners derive consolation from reflecting, that the expected congress of the principal European powers may afford the opportunity of doing away, and *immediately and for ever*, the reproach of this traffic from the Christian name; anxious that an opportunity so momentous should not be lost, and feeling that the multiplied blessings of Providence to this country should, from a sense of gratitude, excite to increased exertion in the cause of justice and beneficence, your petitioners very earnestly implore that you will take this subject into your most serious consideration, and adopt such measures as in your wisdom may seem meet, and as the importance and urgency of the case require.

Signed in and on behalf of a meeting representing the Society of Friends in Great Britain, held in London, the 28th of the 6th month, 1814.

The manufactory of Messrs. BOWRING and Co. was lately burnt down at Hampton; and Mr. B. and his wife perished in the flames.

A baker at Chelsea, of the name of Dixon, was lately fined 100*l.* and imprisoned six weeks for mixing alum with his flour. He proved that alum was not prejudicial to health; but it appeared that alum added so to the absorbent power of the flour, that the legal weight was produced with much less flour.

On the 15th instant, Mr. Sadler ascended in a balloon from Burlington Gardens, and descended, in 80 minutes, at Great Walley in Essex, having made a tour by Sheepy.

MARRIED.

The Right Hon. Gen. Lord Combermere, to Miss Greville, niece to Lady Crewe.

Wm. Home, esq. of Friday-street, to Miss E. Thwaites, of Brighton.

Robert Adcock, esq. of Haverhill place, Suffolk, to Mrs. Woodward, of Deptford.

Mr. Wm. Dixey, of Suffolk-place, Cambridge-heath, to Miss Ann Ogilvie, of Stepney.

Mr. Rich. Baker, of Fore-street, to Miss Mary Jane Daker, of Whitecross-street.

Fred. Pratt Barlow, esq. of Kensington, to Catherine Harriot, third daughter of Thos. Hasker, esq. of Woburn-place, Russell square.

Major-gen. Carey, of the 3d regt. Guards, to Caroline, fourth daughter of Sam. Smith, esq. M. P. of Wood-hall Park, Herts.

J. Dicker, esq. of East Grimstead, to Miss Mary Rayner, of Mark-lane.

The Rev. C. R. Pritchett, M. A. to Miss Burder, of Islington.

Rev. R. Pryce, of Falmouth, to Miss Sarah Smith, of Peckham.

Mr. Wm. Coates, of Kingsland-road, to Miss M. A. Thompson, of Edmonton. After the ceremony the following protest was presented at the altar to the officiating minister:—"To Mr. ——, commonly called the Rev. Mr. ——. The undersigned, being Unitarian Dissenters, present to you the following protest against the marriage ceremony, to which, according to the law of the land, they are compelled to subscribe: they disclaim all intention of acting disrespectfully, either to the legislature, or to its civil officer, before whom they stand: they lament that they are placed in a situation so unnatural, as that even forbearance to what they consider as established error would be a formal recantation of opinions which they have received on conviction, and which they will only renounce on similar grounds. Against the marriage ceremony, then, they can but most solemnly protest:—Because it makes marriage a religious, instead of a civil, act:—Because, as Christians and protestant dissenters, it is impossible we can allow of the interference of any human institution with matters which concern our faith and consciences:—Because, as knowing nothing of a priesthood in Christianity, the submission to a ceremony performed by a person "in holy orders, or pretended holy orders," is painful and humiliating to our feelings:—Because, as servants of Jesus, we worship the *One living and true God*, his God our God, his Father and our Father, and disbelieve and abominate the doctrine of the *Trinity*, in whose name the marriage ceremony is performed.—(Signed) Wm. Coates, Mary Ann Thompson, members of the church of God, known by the name of '*Freethinking Christians*.'—London, June 10, 1814."

At Sutton, Surry, Charles R. Harford, esq. of Clapham Common, to Miss Sarah Hoggart, of Beckenham, Kent.

At Bromley, Middlesex, the Rev. Chas. Webb Le Bas, M. A. professor of mathematics, &c. at the East India college, to Miss Sophia Hodgson, of Bromley.

Wm. Cotton, esq. of Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, to Miss Chandler.

John James, esq. son to Sir Walter James James, bart. to Lady Emily Jane Stewart, daughter to the Earl of Londonderry, and sister to Viscount Castlereagh, and Lieut.-gen. Lord Stewart, K. B.

Sir Fred. Baker, bart. to Miss Harriot Simeon, third daughter of John Simeon, esq. member for Reading.

The Rev. James Knollis, B. D. fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, to Miss Frances Hall, second daughter of Thos. Hall, esq. of Harpsden-court, Oxon.

Joseph Mener, M. D. from Oporto, to Miss Eliza Edwards.

Mr. John Conquest, of Bishopsgate-street, to Jane, third daughter of Robert Steven, esq. of the Paragon, Kent road.

On the 2d of June, S. Gaisford, esq. surgeon of the Royal Artillery, to Jane, third daughter of John Theophilus Boilean, esq.

Major-general Carey, of the 3d Guards, to Caroline, fourth daughter of S. Smith, esq. of Woodall Park, Herts, M. P. for Leicester.

DIED.

On his way from Madeira, aged 25, *T. Crowder*, late of Trinity College, Cambridge, eldest son of W. H. Crowder, esq. of Clapham Common, Surrey.

At Southampton, *R. Crewe, esq.* only brother of Lord Crewe.

At Stafford-row, Buckingham-gate, 72, *C. Bedford, esq.*

At the General Dispensary, Aldersgate-street, 50, *Mr. James Ivory*, for upwards of twenty years apothecary to that valuable institution; leaving a wife and seven children to lament the loss of a kind husband and indulgent parent.

At Old Ford, *J. W. May, esq.* of the firm of O'Reilly and Co. Kingston, Jamaica.

At his house, Piccadilly, 65, *Mr. John Stockdale*, 34 years bookseller of that place. Mr. S. was a native of Cumberland, and was (as we have been informed) brought up in the humble employment of a blacksmith. On seeking his fortune in the metropolis, he was engaged as porter to the late eminent John Almon; and when Mr. A. retired from business in favour of Mr. Debrett, his shopman, Stockdale, opened an opposition shop at two or three houses distant. Being a man of strong natural parts, he soon became conspicuous in his business, in spite of much eccentricity of conduct and great coarseness of manners. By several speculations he acquired considerable property; but, being rendered too confident by success, he latterly overstepped his powers, and having recently been under the necessity of making an arrangement with his creditors, the circumstance preyed upon his spirits, and is supposed to have accelerated his death. His chief publications were the Parliamentary Register, the Works of Mr. Day, Edwards' History of the West Indies, Chanchard's Map of Germany, an edition of Robinson Crusoe, and various translations: but he had lately dealt largely in the over-printed stock of other publishers, and, to dispose of his purchases, had established a series of sales by auction in London and the various great towns of the United Kingdom; a system of business which had justly excited the jealousy of the regular traders, and which, judging by the consequences, had not met the expectations of its projector.

At Blackheath, 55, *S. Brent, esq.* shipbuilder.

At his seat at Darmsey, *the Right Hon. Charles Henry Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, Viscount Mordaunt, of Avalon, Somersetshire, Baron Mordaunt, of Ryegate, Surrey, and of Turvey, Beds.* His lordship was born May 11, 1756. The Barony of Mordaunt descends to his half-sister, Lady Mary Mordaunt, who is unmarried; the other title becomes extinct.

Aged 39, *the Rev. Wm. Payler*, A. M. rector of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey.

At her house in Grafton-street, Bond-street, 93, *the Hon. Mrs. Caroline Howe*, widow of John Howe, esq. of Henslow, Bucks, and sister of the late Earl and Viscount Howe (since also deceased).

At Weybridge, *Catherine*, youngest daughter of the late Sir Roger and Lady Frances Burgoyne, of Sutton Park, Beds.

Lately, of a rapid decline, *Marianne Frances*, wife of John Mayo, esq. of Caius College, Cambridge, and only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Thos. Martell, rector of Frensham in Surrey.

At his house, Carshalton Park, Surrey, 79, *George Taylor, esq.*

Aged 65, *Mrs. Eliz. Gipps*, relict of the late George Gipps, Esq. many years M. P. for the city of Canterbury.

At his house, Spring Gardens, 62, *Mr. R. Dighton*, a celebrated artist, whose character-portraits will always be admired.

At the Hermitage, Hambledon, 72, *Sir E. Gower, Knt.* Admiral of the White, after a faithful and honourable servitude in the navy of near 60 years; commander in the Lion during the famous embassy of Lord Macartney to China.

At Farley-house, near Godalming, *Maria*, second daughter of the late Rear-admiral Pierrepoint.

At Finchley, 93, *Mrs. Elizabeth Rhodes.*

At Kirkby Mallory, *Mary, the Right Hon. Viscountess Wentworth.* Her ladyship was third daughter of Robert, Earl of Northington, sister to the late Earl, of whom she was one of the coheiresses, and Countess Dowager of Edward, late Earl of Ligonier.

Aged 30, *the Hon. Capt. Walpole*, royal navy, second son of the Earl of Orford.

In Sloane-street, 31, *Mary*, the wife of R. Smith, esq.

Suddenly, whilst walking on Blackfriars-bridge, *Mrs. Fraser*, relict of a late opulent West India merchant.

At Hampstead, Middlesex, where he had resided the last fourteen years, 78, *Mr. Robert Cleets.*

At his house in Piccadilly, *Mr. William Osmond*, corn-dealer and seeds-man; an honest, independent, and useful man.

At

At Kensington Gore, *Mr. William Hall*, of Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

At his house in Piccadilly, 75, *Charles Dumergue, esq.*

At his house in Percy-street, *James Loughnan, esq.*

In Sloane-street, 68, *J. A. Du Roveray, esq.* formerly attorney-general of the republic of Geneva. Banished from his country at the instigation of the French, M. D. sought an asylum in England, where he experienced the most honourable protection, and where his talents and active benevolence secured him general respect. He lived to see Geneva restored to independence; and received, before his death, the most grateful testimonies of confidence from his countrymen.

In Newman-street, *James Smith, esq.*

On Adelphi-terrace, *Mrs. Street*, wife of W. S. esq. one of the proprietors of the Courier newspaper.

At Penton place, Pentonville, 52, *Chas. Page Smith, esq.*

At his house in Pall Mall, 75, *Robert Ladbroke, esq.* M. P. leaving property worth 400,000l.

In Bishopsgate-street within, *Mrs. Deacon.*

At Mortlake, 69, *Mr. Hodges*, of Falcon-square.

In Hereford-street, *Mrs. Eleanor King*, at the advanced age of 101.

At his house, Aldersgate-street, 56, *Mr. John Dunkin.*

In Fludge-street, Westminster, *Sidney Lukin*, second daughter of S. A. Leeks, esq.

At Chester-place, Lambeth, 17, *Miss Mary Anne Kent.*

At Somerset-street, *Emma*, second daughter of Thos. Bidwell, jun. esq.

At Turnham Green, *Wm. Hudson, esq.*

At Camberwell, *Anna Christiana*, wife of Mr. Joseph Walley.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. John Smith, of the East India House.

At Royal Hill, Greenwich, 52, *Richard Cattarus, esq.*

At Guernsey, 17, *Carteret*, the second daughter of Admiral Sir James Saumarez.

In Compton-street, Brunswick-square, *Mr. John Penford*, surgeon.

In Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, 61, *Mr. Charles Drummond*, an eminent auctioneer.

Sir Soulden Lawrence, Knt. late one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of Common Pleas; an honest man, but inflexibly severe in his judgments and decisions. A codicil to the will of the deceased judge, proved at Doctors' Commons the 15th instant, directs his executors to learn who the persons were that paid the costs of the plaintiff, in an action tried before him at York, in March 1809, in which John Saunderson was plaintiff, and Henry Mills defendant, in which action the jury found a verdict for the defendant; and to repay such persons, or their representatives, and the whole costs and expences, with interest. And he adds, that, understanding a subsequent action to have been brought, in which the plaintiff's right was established, his executors are to reimburse the several persons, or their representatives, who contributed to the expence of such second action, all costs and expences, and interest thereon. He further states, that he has understood, from particular and careful inquiry, that the injury sustained by the plaintiff, in consequence of the verdict, did not exceed 20*l.* and directs his executors to pay the same, with interest thereon from the time of the said verdict.

At Lewisham, 63, *Wm. Hall Timbrell, esq.* of Streatly, Berks, and Sevenoaks, Kent. He was many years a captain in the Berks militia, and one of the deputy lieutenants of that county.

At Maidstone, aged 83, *Robt. Peckham, esq.* late justice of the Barge-yard, Southwark, and formerly an eminent merchant and an alderman of London. He was one of the sheriffs of that city in 1777, and lord mayor in 1783, both which offices he served with honour to himself and satisfaction to his fellow-citizens. He wrote a treatise, entitled "Considerations on the advantage of Free Ports, under certain Regulations, to the Navigation and Commerce of this Country;" to which object he devoted a considerable part of his long and active life.

50, *The Rev. Theophilus Lane, LL.D.* of Lewisham Mill, Blackheath, Kent, and one of the prebends of Hereford cathedral. This gentleman's dissolution was occasioned by an accident equally melancholy and lamentable. On the Monday preceding his death he was riding in a gig through Sudbury, in the neighbourhood of Colchester, the horse stumbled, and he was thrown out by the consequent concussion, and falling upon his head, was so dreadfully injured as to survive only till five o'clock the following Tuesday morning.

At Grafton-street, 93, *the Hon. Mrs. Howe*; she was an elder sister of the late gallant Admiral Earl Howe, and of the late General Viscount Howe, K. B. &c.

In Upper Guildford-street, 86, *John King, esq.* formerly of Lisbon.

At her house in Baker-street, *Mrs. Gildemuster.*

Aged 67, *Mr. Philip Levi*, George-yard, Lombard-street.

At his apartments in Chelsea Hospital, *Lieut.-Col. Robert Mathews*, major of that establishment; a man of universal and active benevolence of mind, and great urbanity of manners.

In the Haymarket, *Mrs. Bridges.*

In Old Fish-street Hill, *Mrs. Marie Steinberg.*

In Newgate-street, *Mrs. Welbury.*

At her house in Broad-street Buildings, 66, *Mrs. Stocqueler.*

At Vale-place, Hammersmith, *John Kinderley, esq.* of Bedford-row, an eminent solicitor.

In Holywell-street, *Mrs. Mills.*

At Pentonville, *Miss Anne Markland.*

On his passage from Jamaica, *Capt. Geo. Maule*, of the ship Dale.

At Hillingdon-heath, *Hen. Atkinson, esq.*

In Bouverie-street, 63, *Mr. Robt. Meek.*

In St. John's-square, 22, *Miss Wild.*

[At his house at Twickenham, *the Right Hon. William, Viscount Howe*, general of his Majesty's forces, colonel of the 19th regiment of dragoons, governor of Plymouth, K. B. and one of the Privy Council. [*Of whom a further account will be given in our next.*]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,
WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE inhabitants of Sunderland and of various ports have entered into subscriptions for the relief of seamen who have recently returned from French prisons. No victims of political pride merit, in a higher degree, the benevolence of the public, than the unfortunate persons who were compelled to pass the prime of their lives in a state of durance, in a foreign land.

An Act has passed for paving and cleansing Gateshead.

All the towns and populous villages in these counties have petitioned, with great energy of language, against the iniquitous attempt to revive the trade in the persons of the unhappy Africans.

The Northumberland militia has been disembodied at Alnwick.

A drunken man lately rode on horseback along the parapet wall of the new bridge building over Pandon Dean—a frightful elevation!

An association has been formed at Newcastle, of the periodical publishers, for the purpose of protecting themselves and the public against unfair practices. We avail ourselves of the occasion to say, that literature and knowledge are under great obligations to this class of traders, who, by their unwearied exertions, bring books under the eye of persons disposed to purchase, and which, without the aid of such means, might rot in the warehouses of printers.

The Tyne steam boat goes twice a day backward and forward between Newcastle and Shields, and starts at fixed hours, like a stage coach, without reference to the tide. The fares are, 1s. best cabin; 6d. second cabin.

Married.] Mr. T. Blackett, to Miss Is. Wren.

Mr. Dale, of Whitby, to Miss Patty Barker.

Capt. John Boss, R. N. to Mrs. Watson, of Bishopwearmouth, daughter of the late Sir John Pennyman.

The Rev. John Edgar, of Foulden, to Miss Jessy Loggan.

W. H. Banks, esq. to Miss Eliz. Marshall, of Morpeth.

Died.] At Newcastle, 27, Catharine, wife of Wm. Taylor, of Vine-lane, in this town. This poor woman was bitten by a mad dog about six weeks ago, and was delivered while under the influence of the hydrophobia; she died from the effects of the disorder.—105, Ann Corby, a poor woman, who, till within a year of her death, earned her subsistence by selling greens, &c. She retained her mental faculties till the last hour of her life.—87, Mr. Robert Spencer, surgeon, by a fall from his horse.—Mr. Chas. Dickenson, of Denton Chare.—70, Mrs. E. Boag.—50, Mr. J Charlton, of Gateshead.—Miss M. A. Lindsey.—50, Miss Hudspeth, milliner.

At Durham, 86, Mrs. D. Blackett.—66, Mr. Ralph Harrison.—45, Mr. John Young.—85, Richard White, esq.—42, Mrs. E. Wright.—36, Mr. George Cumming.—54, Mrs. E. Robinson.

At Sunderland, Miss Bowmaker, from omitting to lie down when her clothes had caught fire.—Mr. James Dryden, printer.—Capt. Fisk, at Topsham.—Mr. Blyth.

At North Shields, 77, Mrs. C. Blagdon.—74, Mrs. Jane Kell.—101, Mr. W. Robson.—89, Mr. D. Davidson, of Low Lights.—79, Mrs. Jane Watson.

At South Shields, 61, Mr. W. Burton.

At Hexham, Mrs. E. Coxon.—Miss E. Campbell.

At Bishop Auckland, 50, Mr. El. Fletcher.

At Stockton, Mr. John Backwith.—48, Mr. Thos. Farmer, watchmaker.

At Harlow Hill, 37, Mrs. E. Bell.—At Whickham, 80, Mr. R. Coxon.—At Thropton, 48, Mr. Roger Green.—At Ballast Hill, 19, Mrs. J. Cook.—At Marsden, 86, Mr. Henderson.—At Earlston, the Rev. John Willis.—At Aycliffe, 38, Miss Mary Boazman.—At Bywell, Miss Julia Johnson.—At Heddon on the Wall, 99, Mr. Ch. Lawson.—At Anick Grange, Miss E. Harbottle.—At Coatham Hill, 32, Mrs. Sarah Gibson.—At Urpeth, 69, Mr. T. Robson.—At Upleaham, 67, Mr. Edw. Foxton.—At Shilmoor, Mr. Robert Ord.—At Liliswood,

wood, 61, Mr. W. Curry.—At Grindon, Mr. R. Benson.—At Stannington, 17, John Roddam, son of the late G. Hall, esq.—At Monkwearmouth, 94, Mr. Thos. Smith.—At Mellerstein, Mr. N. Hogarth.—In Claypeth, 84, Mrs. Mary Robinson.

At Bishopwearmouth, 60, Mr. Thomas Sewell.—80, Mr. Edw. Aiskill, coal fitter.

At Tynemouth, 82, Mr. John Armstrong.—80, John Huntley, esq. of Gateshead, formerly a solicitor, and deputy lieutenant of Durham.

At Barnard Castle, Miss Jane Harrison.—82, Mr. W. Porthouse.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] H. C. White, esq. to Miss Clarke, of Crossthwaite.

Arch. Dickson, esq. of Huntlow, to Miss H. Stavert, of Hosewat.

At Whitehaven, Capt. Thos. Hammond, to Miss Marg. Barker.

At Keswick, Mr. Jos. Thompson, to Miss Fisher, of Jenkin Hill.

At Workington, Capt. W. Wallace, to Miss Atkinson.

John Lowry, esq. of Bunker's Hill, near Carlisle, to Miss M. A. Johnson, of Moresby House.

Mr. Lodge, of Hawkshead, to Miss Carter, of Ridley.

Died.] At Carlisle, 67, Mr. W. How.—31, Mrs. M. Macmultin.—28, Mrs. M. Atkinson.—41, Mr. James Beeby.—54, Mr. John Harrison.—48, Mr. F. Armstrong.—Mrs. Irvine.—24, Mrs. Is. Eaton.

At Whitehaven, 74, Mrs. Ann Powe.—44, Mrs. A. Thompson.

At Maryport, Mrs. Jane Walker.

At Kendall, Mrs. Bellingham.—69, Mrs. M. Mitchell.

At Penrith, 74, Miss Bushby.—71, Mr. Thos. Jackson.—54, Mrs. M. Greenhow.—69, Mrs. M. Stainton.

At Brampton, Mr. R. Tinling.—Mrs. Forster.—Mr. J. Ridley.—Mr. W. Cubby.—Mrs. Fawkes.

At Wigton, Mr. Thos. Bell, S. F.

At Murton Hall, 92, Mr. John Shepherd.—At Soulby, 67, Mr. Robt. Hutchinson.—At Sewell House, 60, Mr. Thos. Nicholson.—At Denton, Miss M. Routledge.—At Threlkeld, the Rev. Thomas Clark.—At Snellings, 92, John Dixon, esq.—At Sizergh, 74, Mrs. C. Streikland.—At Langworthby, 85, Mr. P. Hobson.—At Curthwaite, Mr. John Jefferson.—At Tarraby, 34, Mrs. Jane Graham.—At Hensingham, 70, Mr. Thos. Burn.—At Gt. Boughton, 52, Mrs. P. Messenger.—At Heaves, Mrs. E. Macdonald.—At Newbiggen, Mr. Thos. Mattison.—At Culgarth, 75, Mrs. M. Kitchin.—At Hartley Castle, Mrs. Dawson.

YORKSHIRE.

It is highly interesting to peruse the various advertisements of the great schools in this county. Their ordinary course of education now extends to all the sciences, by means of the books which of late years have been contrived to teach them. Natural and experimental philosophy, history, geography, English composition, theology, astronomy, &c. &c. are professed by nearly the whole of them; and several specify the newly invented system of teaching by interrogatories, as features to recommend their establishments. We observe, too, that the fall in the price of provisions has led to a general reduction of terms, though no liberal person can desire to diminish the remuneration for labour, which has always been unequal to its importance and onerous character.

The militia of this county, and in general of the whole kingdom, have been disembodied.

The meritorious subscription at Hull in favour of the late prisoners in France, has been exceedingly liberal. It ought to be public and general; and if the 100,000*l.* lately voted by parliament for *German* sufferers, had been voted to these native victims of erroneous policy, the grant, as an act of justice, would, in our estimation, have covered a multitude of political errors. These persons, the best part of whose lives has been sacrificed to a question of ministerial policy, merit full and entire indemnity from the country for the privations they have suffered. It was a question of no peculiar or personal concern to them, whether England had a right suddenly to seize French ships and subjects on the high seas; or whether Bonaparte had a right to seize British subjects on the high roads of his dominions, as means of exchange and retaliation. But, if the question was worth the contest, or the sacrifices required, surely the individuals merit indemnity from their country, whose honour was supposed to require of them such prolonged sufferings.

The Leeds petition against the slave trade was signed by 22,597 persons; and those of all the towns in Yorkshire were in proportionate numbers.

At a late public dinner in this county, "a speedy peace with America" was drank with enthusiasm; a feeling of the deepest consequence to the interests of Britain and the happiness of the world, and which cannot, therefore, be too much applauded.

The various Bible and Missionary Societies of Yorkshire continue in a state of great activity, and to be ably supported by the wealth of the great manufacturing towns.

Married.] Henry Preston, of Doncaster, esq. to Miss M. A. Crompton, of Eshalt Hall.

Mr. T. M. Marshall, of London, to Miss Sarah Forster, of Hull.

S. R. Haworth, esq. to Miss Lockwood, of Easingwold.

At Bubwith, Mr. John Scaife, to Miss Leaper.

At Knaresbro', 41, W. Benson, esq.

Geo. Buckton, esq. of Hull, to Miss Freer, of Ashbury House.

Francis Hudson, jun. esq. of Barton, to Miss Simpson, of Newton House.

W. Jackson, esq. of Newton, to Miss Barker, of Nafferton.

Mr. Edw. Anderson, of Kilham, to Miss Kidd, of Scarborough.

Mr. W. Dryden, to Miss Jane Ritson, of Hull.

At Knaresborough, H. R. E. Wright, esq. to Miss Wilson.

Mr. H. Wiglesworth, of Whittle-place, to Miss Rushforth, of Elland.

Mr. R. Knowlson, of York, to Miss H. Fisher, of Bawtry.

Geo. Beecroft, esq. of Thorner, to Mrs. Ann Hargreave.

At Addle, Lieut.-colonel Davy, to Mrs. Carruthers.

Mr. John Rowland, of Holywell, to Miss Stephenson, of Holmfirth.

Mr. Thomas Newman Bardwell, of Sheffield, to Martha, daughter of Mr. Samuel Badon.

Mr. John Robinson, bookseller, to Miss Martha Eyre, both of Sheffield.

Died.] At Hull, 105, Ann Hopwood, widow.—73, Mrs. Sanderson, S. F.—63, Mr. Geo. Duffield, Old Ferry-house.—31, Mrs. Butter.—87, Mrs. Cossons.—65, Mr. W. Walkington.—Mrs. A. Hendley.—Capt. Robert Drury.—34, Mrs. Pettingall.—41, Mr. James Bolton.—78, Mrs. S. Pindar.—20, Miss Sarah Darling.—55, Mr. John Robison.—88, Mr. R. King.—Joseph Marris, esq.—Mr. Thos. Cox, of Barton.

At Leeds, 23, Miss M. Wilson, S. F. of Rawden.—Mrs. Wilson, of Park-lane.—Mrs. Smith, of Bramehope Hall.—46, Mr. Samuel Rhodes.—21, Mr. John Walker, of Hunslet-lane.—Samuel Priestley, esq. —77, Mr. Thos. Upton.—44, Mr. Robert Bussey.—Mr. W. Coxon.—46, Mrs. Harrison, of Scotland Mill.

At York, Mr. W. Staveley, who was sheriff in 1800.—84, Mr. Thos. Doeg.

Deservedly lamented, Mr. John Blanchard, of York, printer, son of Mr. B. printer of the York Chronicle.

At Ripon, 80, Mrs. Williamson.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Johnson, S. F. a truly good woman.—Mr. Charles Brown, bookseller.

At Skipton, 62, W. Gill, but 33 inches high.—Of a typhus fever, Mr. W. Fewster, bookseller, late of Hull.—Mrs. Kirkpatrick, of Clithero.—55, Mrs. Proctor.

At Halifax, the Rev. Joshua Wilkinson, of Hough House.

At Beverley, 73, Mr. John Spencer.

At Tadcaster, Mrs. Shann.

At Huddersfield, 74, Mr. Rich. Midgeley. —Mr. James Foster, of Kirkstyle.

At Sheffield, 72, Mr. Thomas Smith.—Mr. J. Cox, Howard-street.—75, Mr. G. Naylor.—Mrs. Fletcher, of Hill-foot.—22, Mr. S. Barlow, of Sheffield Parks.—82, Mrs. S. Greaves.—32, Mr. W. Waterhouse. —Mr. S. Hallam.—Mr. J. Taylor, Trinity-lane.

At Hartforth, 73, Sheldon Cradock, esq. —At Wheatley, Lady Cooke, wife of Sir G. C.—At Skirpenbeck, 75, Mr. Ware.—At Houghton, 90, Philip Langdale, esq.—At Keyingham, 72, Mrs. Lydia Carrack.—At New Malton, 60, W. Soulby, esq.—At Redshaw Hall, 77, Wm. Hardisty, esq.—At Swine, 52, Mr. R. Foster.—At Cleek Hall, near Selby, Mrs. Reeves.—At Horton, Mr. John Nicoll.—At Manywells, 64, Mr. Jonas Horsfall.—At Headingley, Mr. R. Carrett.—At Sprotbro', 38, Mr. John Axe.—At Horten, Mrs. Hodsden.—Mr. Eyre, maltster.—At Millwood, 65, Mr. John Heap, local preacher.—At Broughton, Mrs. Myers.—At Wittley, R. Gaggs, esq.—At Millthorp, Mrs. Mary Cudworth, S. F.—At Broad Gate, Mr. Howarth.—At Flockton, 90, Arch. Bell, esq.—At Bentley, 57, Mr. Mason.—At Beeston, 38, Mr. John Briggs —At Edyend, 55, Mr. John Ecroyd, S. F.—At Horbury, 57, Mr. David Cooper.

LANCASHIRE.

A meeting was lately held in the Town-hall at Liverpool, to petition Parliament against the Slave Trade, when the following resolutions were moved by Mr. ROSCOE, and adopted as the sense of the great port which had formerly been the chief support of the trade:—

"That, after the great and disinterested example set by Great Britain in abolishing the trade for slaves to the coast of Africa, we had hoped to see effectual measures taken by his Majesty's ministers to induce other countries to relinquish the same: and had anxiously looked forwards to a general pacification of Europe as the period that could not fail to terminate this traffic throughout the civilized world.

"That the obligations arising out of the law of nations apply to the states of Africa as they apply to other states, and that the people of Africa (regarded as free persons) ought to be protected in improving their own condition, and in cultivating a peaceful intercourse with the people of other nations.

"That it is, therefore, with grief and astonishment that we perceive in the Treaty of Peace lately concluded between this country and France, an additional article, by which it appears that Great Britain has virtually consented that France may revive and carry on such trade for five years, although it is in the same article admitted that such trade is repugnant to the principles of natural justice, and of the enlightened age in which we live.

"That, with all due deference to the characters of those by whom such treaty was concluded, this meeting cannot but consider the before-mentioned article as, in its very nature, and upon the grounds avowed

avowed in it, in the highest degree reprehensible and unjust; inasmuch as it affects the condition and rights of an immense country, over which neither Great Britain nor France has any legitimate controul; whilst it is derogatory to the character and honour of both nations, and renders them associates in an act which at the same moment it reprobates and condemns.

"That experience has shewn the inefficacy of all attempts made by this country alone to abolish the slave trade, whilst other nations are permitted to carry on the same; and that this meeting cannot but consider all the efforts hitherto made for the abolition of such trade as wholly frustrated, if the tenor of such article be carried into effect.

"That this meeting is desirous of expressing its humble but earnest gratitude to both Houses of Parliament, for the prompt and seasonable measures already adopted by them for obviating the unhappy consequences likely to ensue from the article before-mentioned; and their earnest hopes that they will not relax in their exertions until the trade for slaves to the coast of Africa be universally abolished."

The funds of the proposed Liverpool Institution are to be extended to 30,000*l*.

A meeting was lately held at the King's Arms, Liverpool, of gentlemen who are desirous to promote the building of a suite of rooms in Liverpool, where festivals, assemblies, balls, concerts, public dinners, &c. &c. may be held or given on all occasions. John Ashton Case, esq. was called to the chair, when it was resolved, that although the public buildings in Liverpool are highly creditable to the taste and spirit of the town, general regret is felt that no suitable or appropriate accommodation has yet been provided for public festivals, assemblies, balls, concerts, public dinners, &c. It was therefore proposed, to erect and furnish an ornamental range of public rooms, in a suitable situation, containing every necessary accommodation for the purposes described. Plans having been sketched and estimates made, from which it is presumed that 20,000 guineas will be fully sufficient and adequate to purchase land and erect and furnish the buildings,—it was agreed that this sum should be raised by subscription, in shares of 100 guineas each; the number of shares to consist of 200. About forty shares were subscribed for by the gentlemen present.

In a late public meeting at Manchester, it was resolved to erect an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington in that town. The subscriptions do honour to the public spirit of the wealthy manufacturers of that great town; for however men may justly doubt on the evidence of Lord Whitworth's correspondence, *in regard to the necessity and justice of the war itself*, it must be agreed unanimously that the aggression of the French, in the invasion of Spain, whatever might be its pretexts, and whatever might be the true character of Ferdinand, met with a suitable punishment in the perseverance and activity of the British commander, and in the bravery of his well-equipped armies.

The seventh annual procession of the charity schools of Liverpool lately took place, in the following order, and in numbers which add to the glories of the munificent inhabitants of that distinguished town:—

Order of Procession.

	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*
Workhouse School	90	80	170
St. Matthew's	43	73	116
Welch	207	0	207
St. James's	146	0	146
Hunter-street	152	120	272
Moorfields	241	189	430
School of Industry	0	70	70
Blue Coat Hospital	160	65	225
	1039	597	1636

Married.] The Rev. W. Lamport, of Lancaster, to Miss Frances Noble, of Caton.

Mr. John Higgin, to Miss S. Armstrong, both of Lancaster.

Mr. James H. Rigby, to Miss Cooper, of Wigan.

At Wigan, the Rev. S. Hall, to Miss L. M. Kerr, of Highbury Grove.

M. G. Formby, esq. of Formby Hall, to Miss C. Peel, of Accrington.

Mr. James Taylor, of Manchester, to Miss M. Barlow, of Salford.

Died.] At Manchester, 44, Mr. John Shaw, grocer.—53, Mr. Barnes, of Wood-street, Salford.—Mrs. Broadhurst, wife of J. B. esq.—Mr. Braddock.—Mr. Mather, soap boiler.

At Liverpool, 32, Mr. John Addison.—73, Mr. Davies, Corf's-buildings.—Mrs. Harvey.—42, Mrs. Watmough.—Mrs. Halsall, of Clarence-street.—Mr. Samuel Nicholson.—50, Mr. James Peet.—62, Mrs. Greenwood, Leeds-street.—Mrs. Watson, of Dale-street.—Mrs. Lloyd, of Harrington street.—Mr. P. Durell, of Ditton's Slip.—Mrs. Ellen Beddard.—71, Mrs. Naylor, of Duke-street.—28, Mr. James Cope, schoolmaster.—47, Mr. P. Bellis, North Shore.—Mrs. Payne, brewer.—Mr. Beatson, proprietor of the Isle of Man Gazette.—Miss M. A. Earle, daughter of W. E. esq.—Miss Mary Kewley, Bean-street.—23, Mrs. Laurence, Nelson-street.

At Bolton, Miss Best.—27, Mr. John Rickerby, S. F.

At Prescot, 57, Mrs. Green.

At Mayfield, near Manchester, 53, Jas. Leigh Phillips, esq. a very eminent manufacturer, and a man of great public spirit and private worth.

At Caton, near Lancaster, 36, Mr. Geo. Walker.—At Kirkdale, 78, Mr. Thomas Barlow.

Barlow.—At Fowleach, 57, Mrs. Jane Gledhill.

CHESHIRE.

A gentleman in Foregate-street, Chester, exhibited on the late illumination a *farthing candle, cut in two.* It was one hundred years old, and as large as a mould six.—*Chester Chronicle.*

Married.] Francis Twemlow, esq. of the Gill, to Miss E. Fletcher, daughter of the late Sir T. F.

Mr. Thomas Whiteley, of Cross-street, to Miss Lydia Goodier, of Stretford.

At Nantwich, Mr. James Christie, merchant, in the city of Glasgow, to Miss Craig, of the former place.

Died.] At Chester, 46, Mr. Thomas Powell, son of the late Alderman P.—Miss M. I. Currie, daughter of Dr. F. C.—Mrs. Fanny Greville, of the Sands.—61, John Jones, a wretched miser.—98, Mr. G. Wood.

At Northwich, Mr. Veary, postmaster, who was worried to death by a bull-dog, purposely set on him by four miscreants, who are likely to atone at Chester assizes for their crime.

At Nantwich, Charles Bate, esq.

At Congleton, 72, Mr. Peter Haskney.

DERBYSHIRE.

The banking-house of Bellaers, Son, and Co. of Derby, stopped payment on the 5th instant.

Married.] Mr. F. Moore, of Derby, to Miss R. Oram, of Leicester.

The Rev. Elias Sanders, of Church Broughton, to Mrs. Chadwick, widow of the late Mr. John C. farmer, of Stanton-by-Dale.

C. B. Norton, esq. of Shepherd's Fiat-Hall, to Miss Turner, of Higher Ardwick.

W. Turbutt, esq. of Ogston Hall, to Anne, daughter of the late Gen. Gladwin, of Stubbing-house.

Mr. Bostock, of Manchester, to Miss Kirk, of Phoside.

Mr. Robt. Lawrence, of the Newbridge-house, Spittlewood, to Miss Ann Brown, of Bolsover Wood-house.

Mr. John Bowering, local preacher in the Methodist connexion, to Miss Catherine Holmes, both of Derby.

Died.] At Buxton, Mrs. Read.—25, Mr. W. Lomas, of Burbage.

At Derby, 53, Mr. F. Rowlston.—39, Mr. J. Harrison, hosier.—82, Mrs. Ann Pitman.—56, Mr. Richard Roe, surveyor, eminently skilled in mathematics, and one of the early friends and correspondents of the Monthly Magazine.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Adlington.—Mr. Wingfield.—Mr. Toplis.—35, Mrs. Townshend.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

It grieves us to see the angry discussions continued between the respectable hosiers of Nottingham and the useful body of frame-work knitters. The latter say, they cannot afford to pay the *lared* price of necessaries, without corresponding advances in the wages of their labour; and the former say, they cannot vend their articles, either in the foreign or home market, at the cost of labour, after the *taxes* have been added to it. What a dilemma! Yet we have now got Malta in *perpetuity*; and ought not so glorious a triumph, and so valuable an acquisition, to reconcile us to all dilemmas and difficulties created by the achievement? If the position of the hosiers be true, and we see no palpable reason for doubting it, then the only rational alternative of the weavers is to submit to the force of circumstances, and "prefer even half a loaf to no bread." After all, we see no practicable difficulty in referring such questions to the arbitration of indifferent persons; and many reasons, which we have neither room nor inclination to detail, lead us to wish that such an equitable mode of settling disagreements between masters and workmen, in regard to wages of labour, were part of the law of the land.

Married.] At Worsbrough, Mr. R. L. Sykes, to Miss Sarah Sykes.

The Rev. Robert Wood, D. D. vicar of Cropwell-bishop, to Mrs. Weston, niece of James Green, esq. Lenton-abbey.

Died.] At Nottingham, 56, Mr. T. Marshall, of Queen-street.—Miss Hollins, on the High Pavement.—Mrs. Dalby, hosier.—In Mary-gate, Mrs. Mark Huish.—42, Mr. Chas. Watson, writing-master of the grammar-school.—79, Mr. Clough, in Turncalf Alley.—Mrs. Redgate.

At Newark, 92, Mr. Thomas Scales.—Mr. John Etches.—90, the Rev. D. Pennel.

At Mansfield, 34, Mrs. Rushton.

At Swinton, 24, Mr. Joseph Nicholson.—At Broxton, Mr. Towle, a benevolent and public-spirited farmer.—At Mansfield Wood-house, *Mr. John Booth*, 101.—At Stanton, Mr. Watts, farmer.—At Libthorpe, 39, Mrs. Ann Foulkes.—At East Stoke, Mr. Peter Gee.—At North Searle, 54, Mr. Joseph Langsdale.—At Ruddington, Mr. J. Keeling; and, 66, Mr. T. Smith.—At Stableford, 91. Mr. Stephen Elston, who was in the battle of Culloden, and used to boast that he killed one of the unfortunate adherents of the royal House of Stuart, who had performed prodigies of valour with his broad-sword.—At Sutton Bonnington, the Rev. Jos. Tabberer.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A considerable sensation has, during the past month, been excited, not only in this county, but throughout the kingdom, by the stoppage and bankruptcy of four of the Lincolnshire Banks, and those of the most considerable circulation, and having various important branches in the adjoining counties. This local catastrophe began with the stoppage of Messrs. BARNARDS of Boston, which, from leading to an unexpected run on the other banks, stopped Messrs. SHEATH and Co. who, having a chain

chain of banks through the county, the run became general on every bank within fifty miles. In consequence, that of Messrs. EDWARDS, of Stamford, stopped payment; and, in fine, the old established house of Messrs. BELLAERS, of Stamford, and their collateral firms at LEICESTER and DERBY. The private mischief, as it may be supposed, is extensive and afflicting; and the prospects of many industrious and thriving families have, in consequence, been blighted or destroyed. Yet how easy it would be, in conformity to a plan which we have long since promulgated, to render country bank notes as secure as land, and profitable to the revenue; and that too in a manner grateful to the country bankers themselves, by simply permitting them to give landed security for all the notes they issue, by registering those notes, and by collecting into the treasury 2 per cent. on the amount. Here would be security combined with profit; but then the country bankers do not take the loan in pawn, and they do not discount required amounts of Exchequer bills; and it might, *therefore*, be ungracious, if not impolitic, to render their notes superior to the national currency itself!—After the run on the banks was over, the principal inhabitants of Stamford, Oakham, Uppingham, and Market Deeping, published their intention to receive as cash the notes of the banks of Messrs. JOHNSON and EATON, of those places.

We collect, from the *Stamford News*, that the alledged abuses in Lincoln Gaol are likely to be rectified by the honourable exertions making by the entire magistracy of the county. The complete triumph of humanity on this occasion we hope to be able to confirm. How long it was before the constituted authorities would be convinced of the abuses in our Middlesex Bastile!

It appears that the magistrates of Boston meet periodically, to check the cupidity of coach proprietors, by fixing the price of parcels, porterage, &c.—an example worthy of general imitation.

Married.] At Barrowby, W. Dorr, jun. esq. to Miss Ann Clark.

At Billinghay, the Rev. W. Bolland, to Miss E. Harrison, of Walcott.

Mr. T. Clifton, of Timberland Thorpe, to Miss Ann Capp, of Lincoln.

The Rev. W. Notcutt, of Wilbarston, to Miss Talbot.

At Louth, Mr. F. Lucas, to Miss E. Overton.

At Harrington, Robert Cracraft, esq. to Miss Augusta Ingilby.

Died.] At Grantham, 33, Mr. J. Holt.—Mr. R. Jarvis, of the Blue Beast.

At Sleaford, 100, *Mrs. Flint.*

At Lincoln, 35, Mr. John Palmer.—Miss Winn.

At Boston, 64, Mrs. E. Ranyell.—43, Mr. T. Longstall.—47, Mr. John Lee.—42, Thos. Fydell, esq. second son of the late member, and universally regretted.

At Louth, 77, Mrs. Phebe Coverly.—45, Miss Ann Coats.—30, Mr. W. Pinder.

At Horncastle, 80, Mrs. E. Reed.

At Spalding, 60, Mr. W. Roughton.—48, Mrs. W. Hames.—45, Mr. Morris.

At Gainsbro', 32, Mrs. Cartledge.—40, Mr. T. Hickson, of Stockwick.

At Honington, Mrs. Savidge.—At Friesston, 60, W. Porter, esq.—42, Mr. John Goldart.—At Leadenham, 85. Mrs. Richardson.—At Monkhill, James Banks, esq. mayor of Pontefract in 1809, and related to Sir Joseph Banks and Lord Carrington.—At Whitton, Mrs. S. Collingwood.—At Saltfleetby, 79, Mrs. Keightley.—At Swineshead, 48, Mrs. Maidens.—At Heckington, 47, Mr. C. Wilson.—At Gosberton, 75, Mrs. Harrison.—At Redlington Park, 48, T. Burgess, S. F. an opulent farmer.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

Mr. JOHN AINSWORTH, whose recommendation to public attention is an active mind under the guidance of a philosophical spirit, has written a letter to the editor of the *Leicester Chronicle*, to recommend the murdering of animals by dividing the spinal marrow in the vertebræ of the neck, vulgarly called "*pithing*," instead of the present practice of fracturing their skulls or cutting their throats. Mr. A. ascribes the continuance of the old practice to ignorance, custom, and prejudice; but we suspect the true motive to be, the gratification which arises to butchers and spectators from the writhings and groanings of the slaughtered animals. While such loud professions of philanthrophy stalk through the land, it would be a proof of their disinterestedness, if this subject were the object of some public resolutions; and much is within the power even of amiable housewives. It seems incumbent on all those who subsist on the flesh of animals, once in a year at least, to visit the slaughter-house of their butcher.

At the meeting held at Leicester, to petition against the revival of the Slave Trade, the REV. ROBERT HALL made a speech which honoured his head and heart, and which, in powers of eloquence, was characteristic of his great reputation.—"What should we think," said Mr. Hall, "of Robin Hood and the whole of his desperadoes, if he had acknowledged to the British public, that he was convinced it was contrary to the established laws of religion, humanity, and justice, to way-lay and rob persons on Sherwood Forest; but that he would endeavour to use his utmost influence to put a stop to the whole of the depredations which were daily committed, at the end of five years?"

Married.] Mr. D. Allsopp, of Hinkley, to Mrs. Bishop.

Mr. Jones, of Oakham, to Miss Pridmore.

Capt. Burkill, of Loughborough, to Miss Lucy Nash.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Eames, hatter.

At Normanton-hill, near Loughborough, 61, Nicholas Buckley, esq. a celebrated ram-breeder. Whilst taking a ride amongst his flock, he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, which caused him instantly to fall from his horse, and, notwithstanding he received medical aid, life became extinct in five or six hours. He was particularly intimate with Bakewell, many of whose maxims he so closely imitated, that he was a complete disciple of the Dishley school. Throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland, the skill of Mr. Buckley was extensively known; and, with respect to hospitality, few places could vie with Normanton-hill, as all the first-rate agriculturists sufficiently know.

At Hinckley, 70, Mrs. Christian Newton.—28, Mr. Edw. Ganton.

At Loughborough, 45, Mrs. Chaplin.

At Baron Park, Mr. Hurst.—At Sapcote, Miss Mary Spencer.—At Diseworth, 73, Mr. Joseph Harvey.—At Husband's Bosworth, 18, Miss M. H. Lafargue, deeply lamented.—At Market Bosworth, Sir Beaumont Dixie, having just returned from France, where he had been detained, for want of exchange, for 12 years; and it is remarkable, that it is the second death which we have recorded under the same circumstances.—At Kirkby Mallory, Lady Wentworth, (*see London*).—At Coston House, James Phelp, esq. an upright magistrate, one of the deputy lieutenants, and formerly a much respected officer of the Leicester militia.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A county meeting, called under the auspices of seven noblemen and nearly fifty baronets and esquires, lately voted an address to the Regent on the Peace.

At another meeting, at which Sir Oswald Mozley, the public-spirited sheriff, also presided, well-drawn petitions were determined on to both houses of Parliament. The Rev. T. GISBORNE distinguished himself by a splendid speech on this occasion, in which he said, that the alleged tyranny of Bonaparte, which we had put an end to, was not so bad as that we had restored, in the slave trade.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Perry, ironmaster, Bilston, to Miss Mary Keeling, of Congreve.

Rich. Tombs, esq. banker, of Warwick, to Miss Archer, of Wasperton.

At Aston, the Rev. James Heaton, of the methodist connexion, to Mrs. Webb, late of Uttoxeter.

In Wolverhampton, Robt. Hughes, esq. of Battle House, to Mary, eldest daughter of Edw. Best, esq. of Bilston.

Mr. T. Deacon, of Adbaston, to Miss Goodall, only daughter of P. G. gent. of Dorrington.

At Leek, C. Coupland, esq. to Miss M. A. Cruse.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, 73, Mrs. Mary Leigh.—22, Miss C. Whitehorn.—58, Mrs. Jane Scott.—Mrs. Marsh.—Mrs. Eliz. Terrick.—Mr. Edwin Smith.

At Stafford, 59, Mr. Tho. Bromley.

At Stone, Miss Howson.—Mrs. Smith, wife of the Rev. J. S. a beloved and deeply-lamented woman.

At Cannock, Mrs. Brassington.—At Colton Mill, Mr. W. Marsh.—At Darlaston, 61, the Rev. John Waltham, M. A. rector and justice of the peace, greatly respected for his integrity and piety.—At West Bromwich, 79, Mr. Izon.—Mr. Alldrit, of Milford.—Mrs. Child, of Kilderew.—62, Mrs. Griffiths, of Drayton.—At Wheaton Aston, 24, Miss E. Tolfrey.—At Rudgley, Miss Lander.—At Hilderstone, Mr. Jos. Dunn, much lamented.—At Lane-end, Mrs. Martin.—At Aldridge, Mr. Luke Riddal.—At Uttoxeter, Miss Goodwin.

At Newcastle, John Bagshaw, esq.—Charles Bagnall, esq. of Stoke-lane.—Mrs. Cheswass.

At Walsall, 57, Mr. F. Milward, many years an eminent bookseller of that place.

At Burslem, 42, Mr. Jackson, solicitor.

At Litchfield, Mr. Thomas Thornton, veterinary surgeon.—Mr. Webb, maltster.

At Burton-upon-Trent, 66, Mr. Charles Hodson.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The CHAMBER OF COMMERCE of Birmingham held its annual meeting on the 7th of June, under the presidency of the enlightened high-bailiff, S. TERTIUS GALTON, esq. The report is interesting; and if continued annually, in the same independent spirit, will be one of those documents the letter or substance of which will add to the value of our pages:

"The public opinion of the impolicy of *the Statute of Elizabeth concerning Apprenticeships* had been long and clearly expressed by an almost uniform objection to enforce its provisions; and the committee was convinced that the prosperity, extent, and excellence of the manufactures of this town, were to be ascribed principally to the unrestrained freedom of every individual to employ his time, skill, and capital, in the manner most conducive to his own advantage: they therefore viewed with considerable apprehension the attempt which was made to enforce and extend those provisions which were to deprive them of that right. With these impressions, the committee petitioned the House of Commons in support of Mr. Serjeant Onslow's Bill; they also framed a series of resolutions, (*given in a former Monthly Magazine*).

"The *second* subject related to the alteration proposed to be made in *the Corn Laws*. Upon a question so momentous, and of so complicated a nature, the Committee

mittee long and anxiously deliberated, nor did they venture to petition the legislature to suspend its decision, until they were fully convinced that the interests of the manufacturing and commercial classes called for a more extensive investigation than had taken place.

"The defects of *the Bankrupt Laws of Scotland*, which have long been a subject of complaint, being brought before the notice of the committee by a memorial, signed by many respectable inhabitants of the town, they solicited the members for the county to support a Bill which has been introduced into the House of Commons for the purpose of remedying them.

"The *South-American Trade* has also engaged the attention of the committee, and, being aware of its growing importance, they have prepared a memorial and petition to the Prince Regent, to stipulate for its protection in any treaty that may be made with Spain.

"A memorial has likewise been prepared upon the subject of *Sequestrated Property* in the United States of America."

—Thanks were voted at the meeting to the late committee, to the county members, and to Mr. Serjeant Onslow.

As some labourers at Bedworth were lately employed by the side of the old Roman road, they discovered an earthen pot, covered by a piece of tile, and containing about 1200 English coins. They are in general worn, but the names of Elizabeth and James I. were plainly discernable, and some were those of Edward the Confessor.

By the accounts of the Blue-Coat Charity School of Birmingham, it appears, that 90 boys and 40 girls cost, last year, for board, clothing, and education, 2600*l.* or 20*l.* each, under a system of the most rigid economy.

Married.] Mr. T. Cartwright, of Edgbaston, to Miss Ann Penn, of Worcester.

F. Rufford, esq. of Stourbridge, to Mrs. Price, of the Heath.

Richard Tomes, esq. banker, of Warwick, to Miss Archer, of Wasperton.

The Rev. C. Proby, of Tachbrook, to Miss Sherrat, of Canwick.

Died.] At Birmingham, 91, Mr. Whitehouse, of Cannon-street.—61, Mrs. Sarah Shuter.—44, Mr. John Haynes.—Mrs. Matilda Massey, of Edmund-street.—Mr. W. Butler, smith.—66, Mrs. E. Smith, of Colmore-street.—Mr. Thomas Carless.—Mrs. Hannah Whitfield, of Church-street.—Mrs. Martha Hancock.—50, Mr. Jas. Pitt.

At Warwick, 53, Mr. W. Lathwood.

At Kenilworth, James Dolphin, esq.—At Aston Cantlow, 68, Mr. Rich. Gibbs.—At Offchurch Bury, 50, J. W. Knightley, esq.—At Bullington, Miss E. Piercey.—At Coughton, 19, Miss Morgan.

SHROPSHIRE.

The rejoicings in Shrewsbury on the public reception of its hero, Lord Hill, were of a nature truly splendid and honourable to all parties. Upwards of 30 sheep were roasted. The drapers' company has given 100 guineas to the memorial of his Lordship, and voted him a sword, value 200 guineas.—Hodnet, Moreton, Lea, Weston, Wixall, Marchomley, Kenstone, Soulton, Cotton, and Prees, also partook in the festivities.

Married.] The Rev. O. Leycester, of Stoke Rectory, to Miss Eliza White, of Cheshire.

At Stottesden, Mr. Green, surgeon, of Much Wenlock, to Sarah, only daughter of the late Geo. Ashton, esq. of Newton.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Asterley, attorney, to Miss Martha Denston, youngest daughter of Stephen D. esq. of Grafton.

At Oldswinford, F. Rufford, sen. esq. banker, of Stourbridge, to Mrs. Ann Price.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Shaw, of Condover-Grange, to Mary, only daughter of Mrs. Mucleston, Wylescop.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 70, Mrs. Thomas, late of Ercall Hall.—Miss Mary Meredith.—84, Mrs. Gardner.

At Market Drayton, Mr. Edw. Nicklin.—At Leighton, the Rev. W. Corser.—At Oswestry, 81, Mrs. M. Venables.—At Haston, 81, Mr. John Morgan.—At Much Wenlock, 84, Mrs. Parsons.—At Ruyton, Mr. Crisp.—At Westbury, suddenly, Mr. Bird.—At Walton, 52, Mr. Haberley.—At Edgmond, Mr. John Higgins.—77, Mr. Maddox, of Cantlep.—At Newton Baschurch, 27, Mr. John Leake.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Rock, of Cleve Prior, to Miss Lunn, of Birmingham.

Mr. E. Maybury, of Worcester, to Miss P. Williams, of St. John's.

Mr. J. Pitt, of High-street, to Miss C. Osborn, of Worcester.

Died.] At Worcester, Thomas, son of Mr. R. Chamberlain.—41, Mr. Wakeman Long.

At Wordsley, Mr. F. Hobson.—At Stourbridge, Mr. Ash.—At Severn Stoke, Mr. T. Best.—At Bewdley, 80, Mr. Geo. Perry.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Bath, after a short illness, Thomas Westfaling, esq. of Rudhall. Nature had endowed this gentleman with a delicate frame of body, but an unusual vigour and energy of mind. This intellectual energy was improved by education and refined by travel. His society and his correspondence were held in high estimation at foreign courts, and his public services have been justly appreciated and rewarded at home. In his private habits, he was zealous and constant in the performance of the great duties of religion and morality; assiduous and inflexible in the pursuit of every useful or honourable object; warm and generous in his attachments; candid and affable in his manners; and truly bene-

volent towards his poorer neighbours. His death will occasion a chasm, not easy to be supplied, in the highest and most polished circles of provincial society.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE AND MONMOUTH.

The abuses committed in Gloucester goal seem likely to be removed by the interference of the strong arm of the legislature, and the secretary of state. It is to be regretted that so fine an establishment should be rendered odious by petty regulations, at most, of very equivocal importance and utility.

In this and all the adjoining counties the celebration of Peace was general. It would fill a volume as large as Capper's Topographical Dictionary, to describe the enthusiasm and splendour of these festivals.

The Tewksbury Accouchement Charity relieved 83 poor women last year, for 36*l.*

A pretended *conjuror* was sentenced, at the last Sessions, to suffer a year's imprisonment, and to stand four times in the pillory at Stroud!! Perhaps, he was an old and incorrigible offender.

That admirable charity, the Strangers' Friend Society, of Bristol, has disbursed 750*l.* this year in relieving the wretched and destitute of every nation.

Married.] At Henbury, the Rev. Walter Gray, to Miss Emily Daniel, of Bristol.

At Clifton, Mr. Thos. Green, jun. of Clifton, to Lavinia, eldest daughter of G. Cumberland, esq. of Culver-street, Bristol.

Frederic Jones, esq. to Miss M. Daubery, of Bristol.

Daniel Baker, esq. of Lanvihangle, to Mrs. Ann Baker, of Severn Lodge.

Mr. Charles King, of Newport, to Miss Rogers.

At Cheltenham, Major-gen. Williamson, to Miss Sarah Crampton.

Same place, J. B. Crampton, esq. to Miss Sanders, of Bath Villa.

Mr. John Lander, of Gloucester, to Miss Watkins, of Hereford.

Mr. Cha. Thomas, of Bristol, to Miss Eliza Drew.

Robert Williams, esq. of Monmouth, to Miss Tudor.

Died.] At Bristol, Mr. Yeo, stationer.—Lieut.-col. Gore, many years commandant of the Bristol volunteers, and a banker of that city.—66, Ann, wife of Thos. Shute, M. D.—70, Mrs. Sharp.—56, Alicia, wife of W. P. Lunell, esq.—Miss Harriet Bulgin.—62, Mr. W. Sands.—Mr. Michael Lunberry.—Mrs. Humphreys, Paul-street.

At Penmore, 72, J. C. Smart, esq. formerly of Jamaica.—At Lassington, Mr. Joseph Lewis.—At Horsley, Mrs. Kench.—At Bourton-on-the-Water, Mr. J. Coles.—At Cirencester, Miss Amy Richardson.—At Hyde Court, 74, John Beale, esq.—At Avening, the wife, aged 39, and the mother, 88, of Mr. Avery, organist.

At Monmouth, 20, Miss Mary Pearce.

OXFORDSHIRE.

4000 of the poor partook of a public dinner on the late thanksgiving day, filling 22 ranges of tables, which extended from St. Mary's church to the schools.

Married.] At Harpsden, the Rev. J. Knollis, B.D. of Donington, to Miss F. Hall.

Mr. G. Rackstraw, of Oxford, to Miss Jane Chillingworth.

At Henley, the Rev. J. Whitehouse, of Dorking, to Miss S. Allnutt.

Died.] At Oxford, 66, Mrs. Mary Clarke.—43, Mrs. Harris.—85, Mrs. Mary Judge.—50, Mr. And. Dicks.—Mrs. Prudence Fowler.—22, Miss M. A. Young.—48, Mr. Robt. Fletcher.—Mr. R. Randell, of the Bell Inn.

At Witney, 24, Mr. John Collier.—At Kedlington, 76, Mrs. Ann Dawson.—At Shipton, the Rev. Dr. Brookes, vicar.—At Sandford, 71, Jas. Taylor, esq. much lamented.—At Chisselhampton, 26, Mr. C. Swell.—At Banbury, Mr. R. Haddon.

BERKS AND BUCKS.

In the night of Tuesday the 14th of June, the storm of thunder and lightning which was felt in various parts of the country, was peculiarly severe in Buckinghamshire. At the village of Quainton, about six miles west north-west of Aylesbury, it struck Winwood's alms-house, a substantial brick building, shattered the roof, threw down a very large stack of chimneys, so that at least two hundred weight of brick-work fell upon the bedsteads in one of the chambers, and destroyed the whole of the furniture, insomuch that not even a tea-cup or glass remained whole, either in that or the apartment beneath. Meat in the cellar was tainted in a moment: every pane of glass in the windows, both on the north and south sides of the building shattered; a number of bee-hives driven from their stand close to the house, to the bottom of a large garden; and a gold-finch dashed from his perch, the wall being removed against which his cage was placed, yet, happily, no human being received the least injury.

Married.] At Aylesbury, Mr. John Barker, jun. to Miss M. A. Elvidge, of New Kent Road.

The Rev. J. Pretyman, of Sherington, to the daughter of R. Sidebottom, esq. of Sutton Court, Chiswick.

Mr. Wm. Marshall, of Olney, to Miss Sarah Asprey, of the same place.

Died.] At Aylesbury, 58, Acton Chaplin, esq. many years clerk of the peace for the county of Bucks.—Mr. Hayward, many years an eminent surgeon in Aylesbury.

At High Wycombe, Mrs. Bates, widow.

At Olney, 62, the Rev. John Sutcliffe, thirty-nine years pastor of the Baptist congregation.

At Woodley Lodge, 34, in childbed, Maria, wife of James Wheble, esq. She was

was the third daughter of the late Hon. Francis Talbot, of Witham Lodge, Essex. In the person of this excellent woman, shone all the virtues that adorn the female character; five infant daughters deplore her untimely fate, and their irreparable misfortune.

HUNTS AND BEDS.

Married.] The Rev. C. Webb Le Bas, Professor of Mathematics at the East India College, to Miss Sophia Hodgson, of Bromley.

Armytage Gaussen, esq. of Brookman's, to Miss S. E. Sotheby.

Died.] At Wooburn, R. Ibbotson, esq. formerly of Spa House, Sheffield.

At Shenley Hill, Thos. Bartlett, esq.

At Flamstead House, 72, Mrs. Emma Collins.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. W. Nichols, to Miss E. Brown, both of Halcot.—Mr. R. Perridge, of Adson, to Miss E. Whitmell, eldest daughter of Mr. J. W. of Crick.

Mr. S. Whitney, of Ronnds, to Mrs. E. Ekins.

At Pottersbury, Mr. W. Bayes, of Stony-Stratford, to Miss Clark, of Yardley-Gobion.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Ann Walker, of St. James's-End.—51, John Langton, esq.—61, Mrs. Ann Sanford, relict of the Rev. J. S. rector of Cottesbrook.—72, Mrs. Emma Collins.

At Wellingbro', 80, Mrs. Hillhouse, late of Bristol.

At Peterborough, 38, Mrs. Meadows, wife of Mr. J. M. of Thorpe-Malsor.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

On the Thanksgiving day more than 6000 poor dined at 24 tables on Parker's Piece, near Cambridge. 3000 dined at Ely.

Sir Wm. Browne's prizes have this year been adjudged, for the Greek Ode, to Mr. FISHER, of Trinity-college; for the Latin Ode, to Mr. BLUNT, of St. John's-college; and for the Epigrams, to Mr. C. WADDINGTON, of Trinity-college.

Married.] Mr. Jas. Dean, of Long Orton, to Miss Barsham, of Fincham.

At Stilton, W. Kelly, esq. to Charlotte, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Jos. Vise, esq. of Stilton.—Brig.-Major Kelly, to Miss Vyse.

At Huntingdon, G. F. Maule, esq. to Miss Edwards, daughter of the Rev. Edward E.

Died.] At Cambridge, 42, Thos. Fydell, esq. second son of the late member for Boston.—Ann, second daughter of the late Mr. F. Hodson, printer.—Opposite Parker's Piece, 87, Mr. Wm. Cory.—Mrs. Squires, wife of Mr. Jos. S. of Bluntisham.

NORFOLK.

The Holkham sheep-shearing, which has for many years been established by THOMAS WILLIAM COKE, esq. M.P. for the encouragement of agriculture, and the free communication of useful information on every subject connected with it, commenced on Monday the 4th, and was numerously attended. On the *first day*, the morning was chiefly employed in riding over the park farm. In a field of sainfoin was seen at work a Bedfordshire haymaker, which throws out the swathe almost as soon as mown, with its rows of forks, which rapidly revolve on an axis, as it is drawn along by one horse, like a roll. Upwards of 200 sat down to dinner.—On the *second day*, Mr. Coke, and a large party, paid a visit to Mr. Blomfield, of Warham, and were much gratified with the fine appearance of the crops on his highly cultivated farm. More than 300 persons dined this day.—On the *third day*, Mr. Coke's fat South-down, and the other slaughtered sheep for the prize, were exhibited in the marble larder. This morning the ploughing match, to shew the great utility of working oxen, engaged attention. Ten ploughs out of the twelve were drawn by oxen. Mr. Coke's servant, by ploughing his half-acre in the shortest time, won the prize of five guineas, entitling his master to a cup of twenty guineas value, which Mr. Coke presented to Mr. Freeman, whose servant won the second prize of four guineas.

Thursday, the 30th, being the annual regatta at Norwich, numerous pleasure boats dropped down to Thorpe, Witlingham, and Postwick-grove, where the several parties dined and spent the afternoon in a very convivial manner. About sunset the flotilla returned, led by the *Steam Packet*, smoking along, with a heavy freight.

Married.] At Tasburgh, Robt. Barclay, jun. esq. of Lombard-street, banker, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Jos. Gurney, esq. of Lakenham.

Mr. W. Brooke, of Burnham Market, to Juliana, daughter of Henry Dorrington, esq. of Kennington.

Mr. Wm. Cubitt, of Bacton Abbey, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Partridge, of North Walsham.

Mr. J. Kendle, of Brandon, to Miss Towell, daughter of Mr. Towell, merchant, of Lynn.

Died.] At Norwich, Miss Rose Bound, of the Castle Meadow.—50, Mrs. Nobbs, King-street.—70, Mrs. Ann Bennett, of St. Stephens.—85, Mrs. Sutton, St. George's Tombland.—Mr. Jas. Bell, of St. Peter per Mountergate.—77, Mrs. Sexton.—52, Mrs. Eliz. Beckwith, of St. George's.—81, Mrs. Spurrell, in the market-place.

At Diss, 91, Mr. Sampson Spurdens, S.F.

At Yarmouth, 63, Ann, relict of Mr. Christ. Spanton.

At Ipswich, 36, Mr. L. R. Hadley, merchant, of Lynn.

At

At Shipdham, 42, Susannah, wife of Mr. J. Watling, sen.

At Sir Thos. Beevor's, at Mangreen-hall, 71, Mrs. Sturgeon.

At Loddon, 42, Mr. John Fisher.

At Wood Norton, 84, M. Skinner, esq.

At Cawson, Mr. Philip Rainbird, surgeon and apothecary.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Sam. Delf, of Bedingham, to Fanny, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Hickman, of Wattisfield.

Capt. R. Gorham, of the 63d regt. to Diana, second daughter of Major Murray, of the East Suffolk militia.

Robt. Adcock, esq. of Haverhill Place, to Mrs. Woodward, of Deptford.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Allen, relict of the Rev. L. A.—78, Mr. John Harvey, of Peasenhall, a respectable farmer of that parish.—20, Mr. John Taylor, of Bentley Mill.—66, Mr. Sam. Middleditch.

At Newmarket, 80, Richard Eaton, esq. banker.

At Sudbury, Edward Green, esq. many years a justice of the peace.

At Mildenhall, 26, Mr. C. Sparhawke.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Writtle, Mr. Robt. Swinborne, bookseller, of Colchester, to Miss Fanny Crush, of Writtle.

At Colchester, Mr. Isaac Sewell, of Halstead, to Miss Daniels, of Colchester.

Jas. Sach, esq. of Messing, to Miss Jane Stevens, late of Colchester.

At Wanstead, the Rev. John Courteney, to S. E. C. daughter of Wm. Henry Peggenpohl, esq.

At Chigwell, Thomas Keighly, esq. to Louisa, daughter of John Hawes, esq. of West Hatch.

Died.] At Newport, the Rev. E. Bryant.—At Bower Hall. 71, Mrs. Stephens.—At Writtle, 71, the Rev. Rowland Berkeley, LL.D. many years vicar of that place, and rector of Rochford, both in this county.

At Kelvedon, 16, Jos. Docwra, only son of Jos. Docwra, S.F.

At Langleys, Wm. Tuffnell, esq.

At Colchester, Thos. Hedge, esq. who had repeatedly served the office of mayor of that corporation, and upwards of thirty years proprietor of the Ipswich and Colchester coach to London.

KENT.

At the annual wool fair at Ashford, Earl Thanet presided at the dinner, and made some much-approved observations on the impolicy of the laws which prohibited the exportation of wool, and urged the expediency of a free trade in wool as well as corn.

Married.] At Chatham, Lieut.-Col. C. W. Pasley, of the Royal Engineers, to Miss Harriet Cooper.

Died.] At Maidstone, Mrs. Eliz. Dunning, wife of W. A. D. solicitor.—83, Robt. Peckham, esq. (*see London.*)

At Thannington, near Canterbury, Henry Coasdill, esq. common councilman of that city.

At Chatham, Mr. W. Mears. He was suddenly seized with a pain in his chest, whilst sitting in his chair, and expired in a few minutes.

At Sittingbourne, 73, Mrs. Grayling.

At Beaver, near Ashford, 93, Mrs. Odden.

At Margate, Mr. W. Hayward.

At Hythe, Ensign John Mackay, of the 64th regt. whose exemplary conduct while living) as an officer and a gentleman, gained him the love and esteem of all his brother officers, and his loss is deeply and sincerely regretted by all who had the honour of his society and acquaintance. He was son to Mr. Jas. Mackay, of the county of Ross.

SUSSEX.

On the Emperor Alexander passing by the village of Hellingly, he was struck with the neat appearance of the house of Mr. Rickman, a wealthy yeoman of that place. He desired the postilions to stop, in order, as he observed, that he might indulge the curiosity he felt to visit an English farm-house. The Emperor alighted, and went into the house, with the whole economy of which he was made acquainted. He then, taking hold of the arm of Mrs. R. while the Duchess, his sister, leaned on that of Mr. R. viewed the garden and farm-yard, and, on taking leave, expressed the pure gratification he had enjoyed; at the same time acknowledged himself greatly surprised at finding so many of the elegancies of life in the habitation of a farmer.—(*Kentish Chronicle.*)

A letter from the brother of the great philanthropist, JAMES WEBB, esq. fully contradicts the calumnious reports propagated by *some disappointed miscreants*, of that benevolent man being sent to a receptacle for lunatics.

Married.] Mr. J. Dicker, of the East Grimstead Bank, to Miss Rayner, of Mark Lane.

Died.] At Chichester, Mr. Benj. Caffon, sen.

HAMPSHIRE.

The Portsmouth telegraph abounds in notices indicative of the return of peace, in the discharge of persons from the dock-yards, rope-makers, &c. &c. but we are sorry to see a notice so late as the 9th, that 130 Spaniards who were taken in the service of Joseph Buonaparte, are still detained in the prison depôt!

In the late visit of the Regent and the foreign sovereigns to Portsmouth, on the 22d ult. the road from Portsdown Hill to the government house, was strewed with fine gravel, and lined by 11,000 military. The town was crammed with people from the surrounding country. The Regent was received in form, the King of Prussia arrived

rived in private, and the Emperor and his sister did not arrive till midnight, till when, thousands awaited their arrival. On the following morning, a grand review of fourteen sail of the line, and as many frigates, took place in great splendour at Spithead. On the 24th, they viewed the dock-yards, and on the 25th left Portsmouth, the Regent for London, and the Emperor and King for Dover, breakfasting at Petworth, dining at Goodwood, and sleeping at Brighton.

The Hampshire Society for the education of the infant poor, on the plan of the Rev. Dr. Bell, and in the principles of the established church, have held their third annual meeting; the efforts of the society continue to be most eminently successful. Twenty new schools have been added to the society's list within the last year, making in the whole 56, and upwards of 3,000 children are under instruction in them.

At a late provision sale at Southampton, 3000 Westphalia hams, and 12,000 Dutch cheeses, were sold by auction; the hams from 9d. to 13d. per lb. and the cheese from 6d. to 7d.

Freights of French provisions arrive daily at Southampton. Fine fat pork at 7d. per lb. butter, eggs, cherries, &c. equally cheap; walnuts 1s. 6d. per gallon; mutton and lamb 6d. per lb.—Fowls 1s. per couple; ducks 1s. 6d. per couple. *(Portsmouth Telegraph.)*

Married.] At New Church, Isle of Wight, George Moncrieff, esq. son of Sir H. Moncrieff Wellwood, bart. to Miss Mary F. Johnson, of Wroxall.—At Gosport, Monsieur Gunnaier, late a French prisoner at Forton, to Miss Fryer. He had been to France to ask his friends' consent, and returned a few days since to fulfil his engagement.—At Havant, Charles Denby, esq. of Chichester, to Miss Gloyne.—In the New Forest, Boldre, the Rev. H. Comyn, to Miss Heylen, of Lymington.—At Clere Park, John Leigh, esq. to Miss Anne Poindestre, of Jersey.—At Alverstoke, the Rev. David Parker, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Rev. D. Bogue, of Gosport.—At Milbrook, Charles Duck Wittenoom, esq. of Southampton, to Charlotte Julia Rawdon Wilmot, daughter of the late Colonel Barrette, and niece to Sir Robert Wilmot.

At Winchester, G. Atherley, esq. to Miss Fanny Gauntlett.—At Alresford, J. Teissier, esq. of Woodcote Park, Epsom, to Miss Henrietta Lane.—Sir Fred. Baker, bart. to Miss Harriet Simeon, daughter of J. S. esq. member for Reading.

At Portsmouth, Lieut. Roberts, R. N. to Miss Davies.—At Breamore, John Buller, esq. of Morval, Cornwall, to Harriet, daughter of Sir Edward Hulse, of Breamore-house, near Southampton.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Kerby, wife of Peter Kerby, esq.

At Wonston, Honora, second daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Augustus George Legge.

At Portsmouth, Mr. M. Meredith.—Mrs. Winkworth.—Mrs. Middleton, of Hampshire Terrace, Portsea.

At Hambledon, Sir Erasmus Gower. *(See London.)*

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A remarkable fossil, that of a supposed alligator, is in the cabinet of a clergyman in Bath, who with indefatigable industry and hard labour brought it to light from a lyas quarry near this city. The head is three feet long, and measures from the eye to the extremity of the jaw two feet nine inches. It is furnished with one hundred and twenty teeth, which are an inch and a half long, sharp pointed, and well preserved.

A case of hydrophobia has occurred at the Casualty Hospital in Bath. The subject was a child about 5 years old, the son of a hostler, who was bitten about three weeks before the disease manifested itself. Under the superintendence of the most eminent of the faculty, copious bleeding was carried to the greatest extent, but without success, as the child died within 3 days after the first attack.

Married.] At Bath, J. Talbot, esq. eldest son of J. T. esq. only brother to the Earl of Shrewsbury, to Maria, eldest daughter of W. Talbot, esq. of Castle Talbot, in the county of Wexford.

George Frederick Maule, of Huntingdon, to Eliza, daughter of the Rev. Edw. Edwards.

John Ludlow, esq. of Somerset-square, Bristol, to Miss Mary King, of Rodborough, Gloucestershire.

At Pitminster, Samuel Payne, esq. of Culmdavey Farm, near Wellington, to Mary Ann Eliza, third daughter of Col. Vibart, of Amberd House.

At Evercruch, T. Thomas, esq. of Bristol, to Mrs. Gregory, of Stratton.

At Bridgewater, Capt. Browne, R. N. to Miss Pyke, daughter of Thos. P. esq. of Bridgwater.

Died.] At Chard, John Reed Clarke, esq. an eminent solicitor.

At Coombe, St. Nicholas, of a consumption, 21, Miss Mary Walter.

At Chewstoke, Robt. Fisher Webb, esq. and ten days afterwards, Maria, his wife.

At Milton Faulconbridge, in the parish of Martock, Mrs. Westcote, universally respected.—At Brislington, James Ireland, esq.

At Bath, John Price, esq. many years post-master.—83, Mr. J. Chappell, late of Dulverton.—Mr. Josiah Ashley, musician; he was nearly forty years a member of the pump-room and theatrical bands in this city, and was always deservingly admired for his professional abilities.—Fred. Hargrave, esq. late of St. James's, London.

DORSETSHIRE.

We have described the Sherborne *Lusus Naturæ* under the head *Varieties.*

Married.] At Wareham, Thomas Phippard, jun. esq. of Organhouse, Dorset, to Miss Alicia Bartlett, of Wareham.

At Marnhull, Mr. Jennings, of Stalbridge, to Miss Sarah Bust.

At Sherborne, Mr. Crosby, surgeon to the Bath Infirmary, to Miss Haynes, of Castle Cary.

William Wickhar, esq. of Bullington, Hants. to Miss Mary Hawker, of Wareham.

Died.] At Blandford, suddenly, 75, whither she had gone to avoid the small-pox, Mrs. Leer, of Wimborne.

At Misterton Cottage, John Perkins, esq. a worthy and estimable man.

DEVONSHIRE.

The rejoicings on the happy return of peace, have been zealous and universal throughout the western counties. Every village has had its holliday and festival.

The Western Counties, to their honor, are equally unanimous in petitioning and protesting against the threatened revival of the slave trade.

Married.] At Topsham, The Rev. J. C. Glascott, of Exmouth, to Miss Georgiana Bourke, of the same place.

At Ashburton, Mr. Samuel Perkings, to Mrs. Elizabeth Wills.

At Woodbury, Thomas Yelverton, esq. of Ottery, St. Mary, to Miss Eleanor Hole.

At Exeter, Mr. W. C. Ford, surgeon, of Kingsbridge, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. John Codner, of Shaldon, merchant.

At Alphington, Mr. John Brimage, of East Teignmouth, to Miss Betsy Strong.

Died.] At Dolton, 40, Mrs. Jane Cooke, wife of Wm. C. esq. of the East-India Company's service.

At Bradninch, near Exeter, 86, Mrs. Ann Dewdney, widow of Mr. Thomas D. paper-maker.

At Newton St. Cyres, 74, Mrs. Sarah Comer.

At Collumpton, 95, Mr. Skinner.

At Exeter, John Paget, esq. formerly of Lostwithiel, Cornwall.—Mr. Benjamin Southmead.—79, Mr. Humphry Squire.

At Plymptree Parsonage, 21, William James Arnold, esq. of Exeter College, Oxford.

At Totness, Frederick Wise, esq. late consul-general in Sweden.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Falmouth, Lieut. Hill, R.N. to Miss Augusta Hocker.—Capt. Wright, of the Amiens, to Miss Petherick.

At St. German's, Jordan Booker, esq. capt. Royal Welsh Fusileers, and nephew to the Duke of Gordon, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Francis Glanville, esq. of Lanchfrench.

Died.] At Flushing, near Falmouth, 65, Adonijah Schuyler, esq.—At St. Austull, 77, Mrs. Eliz. Symons.—At Penzance, 88, Wm. Tellam, esq.—At Falmouth, Miss Pering.—At Truro, Mrs. Clutterbuck.—At St. Columb, 81, Miss Vyvyan.

WALES.

The principality has not been behind the rest of the kingdom in its celebration of the peace; and in its warm protestations against the renewal of the Slave Trade.

Died.] At Brecon, 85, Mr. Longfellow, of the Golden Lion Inn, the original proprietor of the South Wales stages.

At Narbeth, 99, Mr. Jas. Gwynne.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Copenhagen, 59, Levelt Hanson, esq. of Normanton, near Pontefract. He had resided either at Stockholm or Copenhagen for nearly twenty-five years, and was a Knight of St. Joachim. He was a man of quick parts, and of a minute and retentive memory, but had many eccentricities. Two small volumes on the History of Foreign Orders, were wrote by Mr. Hanson.

Near Bayonne, Capt. Charles William Thompson, of the 1st regt. of foot guards, M.A. one of the travelling Fellows of the University of Cambridge, and son of T. T. esq. M.P. for Midhurst.

At Narbonne, of a wound he received at Bayonne, Major-General Douglas, of the 1st. batt. 52d regt. and son of W. D. esq. of Brigton, in Scotland.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

Our Liverpool Friend, who complains of a difficulty which he experienced in changing some duplicate back Numbers to complete his Set, is re-assured that no such impediment has arisen at the Office of Publication, it being our wish to exchange all Numbers, not of the current year, for other perfect Numbers, and to afford every facility to enable our friends to perfect the entire series of this Work, now becoming scarce, and of annually increasing importance.

We thank the same Correspondent for his friendly zeal in drawing our attention to certain unprincipled calumnies, which might otherwise have escaped our notice: it appears, however, to us, that the base and corrupt motives of the desperate band of scribblers, who found their forlorn hopes on compositions of that nature, must be evident to all discerning persons.

The continuation of the valuable Dissertation on Prospect Painting—Mr. David Barclay's Narrative—Mr. Gilchrist's Paper—Mr. Wand's Observations—and many favours of old and valued Correspondents, are unavoidably delayed by an unusual press of matter.